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Tower Views

by Clearway

Mr. Hull at the Crossways

A Choice Each One Faces

A World's Many Turnpikes

¶ **Hull**—There is something dramatic about a crossroads. A decision must be made. Adventure waits around the bend; a new vista opens beyond yon hill—but whither does the high way lead and where does the low way come out? The drama of choice grows infinitely more tense when one way leads to "chaos" and the other to harmony. Thus when Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, figuratively takes his stance at a crossroads of international economics and declares "This way ultimately leads to a new world war!" and "This way is the way of law and order and peaceful relations among nations!" he presents to the thoughts of independent thinkers everywhere the dramatic opportunity of making a mental choice, and—to a highly practical degree—the individual response to the challenge cannot fail to influence the ultimate decision of nations.

* * *

¶ **Decisions**—Intelligent decisions depend upon intelligent presentation of the factors involved. Mr. Hull's presentation represents his outlook on world economy from a democratic viewpoint. His argument is, briefly, that the policy of American trade agreements with other nations aims toward a healthy and mutually beneficial vitalizing of world trade. Two "opposing tendencies" have to be reckoned with. One is the greater freeing of trade to facilitate the "fullest possible contribution to the economic well-being, stability and peace of all countries." Opposed is the economic nationalism which sacrifices general well-being to such objectives as vast armaments and the supremacy of force.

* * *

• **But the world** still has the privilege of choice. Choosing the way of flashing bayonets, he declares, the world relinquishes economic security and progress and contributes to a universal evil; choosing the way of friendly counters, the world's progress leads through fields of peaceful processes and reaches vistas of inspiring advancement for the human race.

* * *

• **Thus Mr. Hull**, at the crossroads, persistently points toward the road of friendly trade, declaring that every effort should be exerted to persuade the nations "to return to the tested basis of healthy and sound trade, of monetary stability, of financial order and probity . . . the only possible foundation of peace, progress and well-being among mankind."

* * *

• Here, then, points a spokesman for a world unification broad enough and elastic enough to concede a place in the scheme of friendly trade for nondemocratic nations. Which turning of the way will the nations choose?

* * *

¶ **World affairs** very largely represent general thought. The harmonizing of world affairs awaits the harmonizing of the thoughts of men, and the harmonizing element is Principle. These are days of many crossroads. As more individuals turn to Principle as to a compass, the right way will be indicated, will become smoothed by many footsteps, and the ultimate harmony among nations more easily will be reached.

* * *

¶ **Chamberlain**—Prime Minister Chamberlain reiterates in the House of Commons the Government's present policy of appeasement with the European nations. In Mr. Chamberlain's speech, too, there is to be discerned a sentiment not wholly dissimilar from that expounded in Mr. Hull's cross-roads speech. "Don't let's suppose," he says, "that necessarily there must be economic warfare between Germany and ourselves." Mr. Chamberlain concedes to Germany a "dominating position in Central and Southeastern Europe." "We have no wish to block Germany out of these countries or encircle her economically," says he. The Munich settlement, he declares, finds justification when one considers its alternative—devastation in Czechoslovakia, war in Europe. And much of the world is now agreeing that the choice was difficult and the alternatives were neither without their drawbacks. • Yes, appeasement, too, seems to be one of the signs at the crossroads; and when the alternative is war, any road indicating peace is easy to choose.

* * *

¶ **Other Roads**—Highways, byways, trails and footpaths wander afar. Thus in the current news is the insistence of Mr. Chamberlain on an Easter accord between Britain and Italy as a further step toward European appeasement. . . . And French Finance Minister Paul Reynaud goes into seclusion to draft new proposals for the rehabilitation of France's unruly finances (incidentally his plan may give Premier Daladier the opportunity to decree his first decree under the emergency statute). . . . And in Vienna the Italo-German mediation commission works toward solution of the Czech territorial problem. . . . And Tokyo sends word of a new political and economic bloc in the Far East giving Japan dominance in the Oriental trade situation. • Yes, on the whole, a once-popular verse seems apropos:

So many gods, so many creeds—
So many paths that wind and wind;
While just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.

Czech Areas: Mediators Act On New Split

Berlin and Rome Foreign Ministers reported to have allowed most of Budapest demands.

VIENNA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Hungarian quarters said today that mediation by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano had given Hungary all the Czechoslovak cities and towns it demanded except Bratislava and Neutra.

These sources said Hungary was awarded territory around Munkacs and Deregszasz, which would give it control of the only railway connecting the autonomous states of Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Other cities said to have been ceded to Hungary included Kassa, Ungvar, Losong, and Rozsyno.

The two mediators, after going over the whole problem with Czechoslovak and Hungarian diplomats, then began deliberating alone to draft their final decision.

(Reuters, British news agency, in a Vienna dispatch said the mediators had agreed on a schedule for the transfer of four zones to Hungary from Czechoslovakian territory. These were given as Zitna Island and Berehovo, in Ruthenia, to be handed over on Nov. 5; Lucenec, South Central Slovakia, on Nov. 7; and Kosice, in Southeastern Slovakia, on Nov. 8.)

Ciano Forecasts New Era

Count Ciano in a speech opening the deliberations, said Fascism expected "a new order and a new era in Central Europe" to issue from the decision.

Herr von Ribbentrop announced, "Our task is to find a solution on an ethnographical basis," and added: "The viewpoints of the two governments already are well known, but it is important that they be given a final opportunity to restate them."

The two totalitarian referees planned to announce their decision this evening, after which Foreign Ministers Kolomon de Kanya of Hungary and Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky of Czechoslovakia were expected to sign the protocol.

Both Hungary and Czechoslovakia agreed to accept the Italo-German mediation as final.

Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano greeted the Hungarian and Czechoslovak delegations, carrying huge maps and documents, at the head of the grand stairway in the Belevedere Palace, once the home and place of detention of Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the last Chancellor of independent Austria.

The judges and "litigants" then were conducted to separate wings of the imposing buildings and were brought together a half hour later.

Arguments by Both Sides

After the short speeches by the Italian and German delegation heads, the Hungarians and Czechs presented arguments for the right to possess certain towns and cities still under dispute. Subsequently the 90 delegates and experts lunched together in the old palace.

The German and Italian Foreign Ministers then retired to a side room to conclude their work. The paintings formerly belonged to the Hapsburgs. Other touches of Imperial Vienna greeted the delegates.

The German viewpoint was that the Trianon Treaty of 1920, in which the victorious World War allies sharply curtailed the size of Hungary, must be revised even as Germany has revised the Treaty of Versailles. This was with the qualification that the Hungarians must be given only territory inhabited by Magyars.

With racial nationalism as the foundation for a settlement of the Slovak-Hungarian dispute, Germany was represented as hoping thus to lay the groundwork for peaceful development of the Danubian region.

Slovaks recall analogous situation for present Hungarian land claims; Slovaks weigh best offers of Czechs and Hungarians: Page 2.

Hull Sees World Torn Between Force and Trade

Secretary says nations are at the crossroads with armed force leading to chaos and fair commercial agreements pointing to peace, but the choice still remains.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—In his first public analysis of post-Munich problems Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warned the world here last night that it "is at a crossroads" where it must choose the way of "armed force" leading to "chaos" or fair and equal trade agreements leading to stabilized peace.

But while the situation is dangerous and the forces pushing all nations in the direction of "armed force" are strong, he insisted that the world has not yet lost "its power of choice." He disparaged the strength of the totalitarian states which he termed "an illusion," insisted that the day is by no means lost for economic freedom, and called for renewed American devotion to his own trade agreements program.

World Stability

Mr. Hull spoke at the National Foreign Trade Convention. As in most of his public addresses he spoke in generalized terms. But his meaning was nearer the surface than is his usual custom and he left his audience with a clear impression that however much his concepts of world stability have been damaged he still intends to go on working for the principles which have imbued his entire political career.

His return to his basic program in the post-Munich world scene has both an international and a domestic significance. Not only have the nations which are devoted to totalitarianism made great strides against the Hull concept, but Mr. Hull is also under attack at home, in fact in inner circles in Washington. There is an element within the Administration which feels that the only answer to the regimentation of the dictatorship states is regimentation at home. They would have the Hull trade agreement program scrapped and launch the United States on a policy of self-contained economy.

Conflicting Issues

Such counsel Mr. Hull rejected vehemently. He declared that "withdrawal by a nation from orderly trade relations with the rest of the world inevitably leads to regimentation of all phases of national life, to the suppression of human rights—and all too frequently to preparations for war and a provocative attitude toward other nations."

He saw the world in a process of conflict between "two opposing tendencies." The first he described as the policy of "enabling trade to make its fullest possible contribution to the economic well-being, stability and peace of all countries."

"The other," he said, "is the continuation of policies under which trade—and therefore, economic welfare—are being sacrified to such other objectives as vast armaments and the supremacy of force."

He conceded that "in the presence of a persistent operation of this second tendency, it is not difficult to fall prey to despair."

He continued, "It is not difficult to come to the plausible but erroneous belief that, as a result of this tendency, the course of world development must be toward maximum self-sufficiency for each and every country, that, therefore, no other course of action is open to us than to fall back upon a system of ever-increasing economic isolation.

Counsel of Despair

"As I see the world picture there is no justification in fact for such counsel of despair," he asserted at this point "The world is at a cross roads. But its power of choice is not lost."

These phrases were underlined in the prepared text of the address which the State Department made public.

To choose the road to "armed force" meant, Mr. Hull said, abandonment of "the central objective of civilization," which he said was "a rising of national welfare and of the well-being of the individual."

"If the nations continue along this road, increasingly strewn with the wreckage of civilized man's most precious possessions, they will," he said, "be marching toward the final catastrophe of a new world war, the horror and destructiveness of which pass human understanding."

Obstacles Cited

He conceded that the alternative path is "neither easy nor simple. Political antagonisms, national ambitions, the vast armament programs, and many other phases of narrow nationalism present powerful obstacles."

But he denied that the present outlook is "devoid of hope," pointing out that "in spite of plausible indications and pseudo-logical inferences to the contrary, the drift toward complete national self-sufficiency is far from making headway in the world as a whole." He found that "only a few countries proclaim the attainment of autarchy as their avowed aim." He found that those which do are employing methods which "steadily exhaust" themselves, and that while they create "an illusion of strength and security" they "uproot more than they build."

"No nation can prosper or maintain other than a visibly falling standard of living for its population," he declared, "when the world

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Mexico and U.S. Reach Basis Of Land Payments

Details not public yet of plan to pay Americans $10,000,000 in seizure claims.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—A formula for settlement of the controversy surrounding $10,000,000 in claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government for expropriated farm lands was understood here today to have been completed, though its terms are not yet officially made public.

The Mexican Government must first ratify the terms accepted in principle by Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera, but a speedy settlement is in sight, the Ambassador said.

The formula is understood to involve setting up a sum of money with which to reimburse gradually those who have already lost their lands as well as those who will presumably lose them in the future, as Mexico proceeds with its program of breaking up large land holdings in order to put land into the hands of the Mexican peons.

State Department officials are more reserved about peace prospects than Señor Najera. They point out that he reached a basic agreement with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles during recent conversations here, but that approval by the Mexican Government is by no means assured.

The American position takes into account the right of the Mexican Government to expropriate land. It merely insists that in accordance with Mexican Law, American citizens who lose their lands shall be reimbursed.

The land subject was taken up vigorously after Mexico had expropriated oil lands. That controversy still hangs uncertainly in the background. While settlement of the land question presumably will pave the way for consideration of the oil problem the two differ legally. In regard to oil the Mexican Government contends that the original sale of oil property was in violation of the Mexican Constitution which reserves all sub-soil rights to the Government.

Because the oil question is more complex and controversial, and because phases of it are still pending in Mexican courts, nothing is being done as yet to bring it to a direct issue.

Southern Americas watch Mexico: Page 5.

Safeguards 50,000 Jobs

Dr. Eloise Gerry

Senior Microscopist at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—One of America's most picturesque industries has a woman to thank for its present vigor and future promise. Dr. Eloise Gerry, senior microscopist at the United States Forest Products laboratory here, is credited with a major share in rescuing the turpentine industry of the southeastern coastal plain, which gives employment to 50,000 people and an annual income of $50,000,000 from the production of two-thirds of the world's supply of turpentine and rosin.

Eighteen years ago, damage to the trees from primitive, careless turpentining methods was so tremendous that experts were convinced that it soon would end.

The United States Forest Service discovered that a woman was best equipped for the undertaking. At the feet of Dr. Gerry, Harvard graduate, the problem was laid.

Year after year, she watched the behavior of the minute tree cells and eventually was able to translate their story into terms of more turpentine and less damage to the tree.

Start Is Made in New York For Two Slum Clearances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Two new large-scale, low-cost housing projects—one a federal development to cost $12,000,000, another a city development to cost $7,500,000—are in the offing, Mayor La Guardia said today, following a conference with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the Federal Housing Act; Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority; Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller, and Alfred Rheinstein, Housing and Building Commissioner. The five officials, all sponsors of slum clearance, held their meeting yesterday upon a woodpile while inspecting the work on the $12,000,000 federal housing project in the Red Hook Section of Brooklyn.

Placed Side by Side

Mayor La Guardia revealed that tentative plans had placed the two new housing projects side by side in slum districts of New York City's Lower East Side. Since the meeting showed unanimity between federal and municipal officials regarding the project, it is expected that the necessary authorization will be speedily forthcoming from both the Federal Housing Administration and the New York City Board of Estimate.

The woodpile conference apparently smoothed out the question of the amount of money to be paid for the land upon which low-cost projects are built. Mr. Straus had previously said that not more than $1.50 a front foot would be permitted, but this was seen as making it impossible to buy land in those congested districts where the need for slum-clearance is greatest.

Straus Won Over

With Mayor La Guardia's announcement that he hoped to build the apartments in the Lower East Side, Mr. Straus, it was reported, was won over and sanctioned a higher price for land if necessary. All the conferees agreed, it was said, that the place for federal low-cost housing projects is in the city's tenement areas—not out where land is cheaper and where the need is not so great.

At the same time, Mayor La Guardia spoke of possible new and revolutionary housing projects to be announced within a year.

"We want to see if somewhere in the city we can erect a community of one and two family houses, each with its garden and other advantages to make life worth living for the tenants," he said, "right now this is only an ideal, but a few years ago all of our housing plans were called visionary, and now we are seeing them become realities."

Tokyo Plans Solid Bloc To Rule in East

China and Manchukuo to be linked politically and economically with Japanese Empire.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 2—Japan proposes to establish a new political and economic order in the Far East based on closer lines between Japan, China, and Manchukuo.

In a formal Government declaration, marking the 86th anniversary of the Emperor Meiji who was the founder of the modern Japanese Empire, Japan virtually gave notice of the intent to establish its hegemony in Asia.

Declaring that the Kuomintang Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek exists only as a local regime, Japan announced its resolution not to lay down arms until this regime is crushed so long as it persists in its "anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policy."

However, the door was held open for possible defection from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the statement by declaring that even participation of the Kuomintang Government would not be rejected if it would repudiate its past policy and remold its personnel.

The Government declaration offers cold comfort to foreign powers which have interests in China. The statement contains no reference to these interests, but expresses confidence that "other Powers will adapt their attitude to the new conditions prevailing in East Asia." This may be interpreted to mean acceptance of Japanese priority in this part of the world.

A close bloc of Japan, Manchukuo, and China with Japan definitely as the senior partner obviously is incompatible with a regime of equal opportunity for foreign powers, envisaged under the Nine Power Treaty, and the Japanese press today continues to fulminate against the "Open Door" demanding abrogation of the Nine Power Treaty.

[Japanese-dominated regimes at Peiping and Nanking have agreed on establishment of a Japanese-supported Central Government for China, the Associated Press reports from Shanghai. It was understood that one purpose of the new puppet government would be the "stamping out of Communism."]

A Foreign Office spokesman today, questioned regarding the trend of the Japanese reply to the American "Open Door" note, declared that the Asiatic peoples did not consider as fair the existence of many western colonies in Asia and Africa whereas no colonies existed in America and Europe. Moreover, a new gesture in the direction of severing ties with the west except with the Fascist countries was made today when the Privy Council decided to withdraw Japanese co-operation with cultural institutions under the League of Nations including the International Labor Office. This is primarily in reprisal for a League resolution authorizing members to apply sanctions to Japan.

In the 'Spirit of Empire'

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Government's declaration, issued today, said:

"Owing to the august virtue of His Majesty (Emperor Hirohito) our naval and military forces have captured Canton and the three cities of Wuhan (Hankow, Wuchang, Hanyang), and all vital areas of China thus have fallen into our hands.

"The Kuomintang Government (the regime headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek) exists no longer, except as a mere local regime. However, so long as it persists in its anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policy, our country will never lay down its arms until that regime is crushed.

"What Japan seeks is establishment of a new order which will ensure permanent stability in East Asia. In this lies the ultimate purpose of our military campaign.

Tripartite Plan

"This new order will have for its foundation a tripartite relationship of mutual aid and co-ordination between Japan, Manchukuo, and China in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. The object is to secure international justice, to perfect a joint defense against Com-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

High Cost of Arms: A $75,000,000 Warship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — The United States got a sobering lesson in what participation in the world arms race costs when the Navy Department opened bids this noon on three projected new battleships.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company proposed to charge $49,640,000 for just the hull of a new 35,000-ton battleship. If this bid were accepted the Navy would still have to provide machinery, armour, and guns which would bring the total cost roughly to about $75,000,000.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's bid on hull and machinery combined was $52,145,000.

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, bidding on the same basis of both hull and machinery, bid $54,794,000.

These last two bids do not include cost of guns and armor which is estimated at about $20,000,000 a battleship.

The three companies were each bidding on a single one of three ships proposed to be built in private yards. In a sense their bids were not competitive since there are three ships to go around among the three of them and since none of the three is understood to be anxious to get a contract for more than one ship. However, it is taken for granted that a contract could not be let at a higher price than the lowest awarded to any one.

What will result is uncertain. High naval officials were disappointed in the amount of the bids. Their construction plans call for having a total of six battleships under contract by the end of this fiscal year. There are two already building in Navy Yards. A third is also scheduled for a Navy Yard. But there are only three Navy Yards capable of building battleships. Therefore, to get their building program under way in accordance with their hopes, it is important that private companies build the other three.

The bids this time are not only slightly different from bids by private companies in June, 1937, for the first new pair of American battleships. At that time the low bid was $47,829,994 for a hull and machinery. It was rejected by the Navy Department as being too high and the contracts were given to Navy Yards.

The ships for which bids were opened today are more expensive than the 1937 pair. The Navy had expected them to cost about 10 per cent more than the previous due to changes to make them heavier and more powerful ships. But if $47,000,000 was too much in June, 1937, it is difficult to see how the Navy can accept a $52,000,000 bid now.

The last Navy Yard estimate on a battleship, for hull and machinery was $36,560,000.

The difference between Navy Yard and private company bids is calculated to strengthen the hands of the congressional group which favors nationalization of the American armament industry. Private ship builders claim they can not compete in costs with navy yards because of higher overhead. However, advocates of nationalization point out that the total cost of maintaining a navy yard is allocated to the constructoin cost of ships it builds. Thus while the private yard has financing costs and such items as insurance which the government does not have, the navy yard saddles ship construction with many items which the private yard does not have.

Aden Tribes Sign Peace Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—What is probably a world's record for formal peace treaties—a document containing more than 1,300 signatures—has been signed in the Aden Protectorate, a coastal portion of Southern Arabia about twice the size of Pennsylvania.

According to W. H. Ingrams, newly-appointed Resident Adviser and author of an article on the document in the current issue of The Geographical Review, the document unites three territories of the Hadhramaut in a three-year truce. The number of signatories was necessary because of the disunited country in which almost every section of a tribe and in some cases sub-sections had to join in order to make the peace general.

"The contrast that most strikes the visitor returning to the country," Mr. Ingrams wrote, "is the peaceful condition that now prevails. Little more than a year ago, every tribesman in the country carried his rifle with him, even to walk across the street. Feuds were widespread and even travelers by car had to take escorts with them from village to village. Now it is comparatively rare to see a tribesman carrying a rifle."

Although the country is almost unvisited by Europeans, there have been constructed in the past 18 months some 10 landing fields, and the number of motorcars in the territory has increased 300 per cent in the same time, the author states.

Prime Minister Awaits Reply To Note From Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — New records are being established by Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons who admitted that his varied ministerial duties had required him to write a letter to himself.

Recently the Minister for Defense (Mr. Lyons) had a request to make to the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) and duly started his letter "My Dear Prime Minister."

He is now awaiting a reply from himself, and it is expected that the request will be granted.

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This Changing World

The Fall of Hankow—Chinese Resistance to Japan Enters Upon a New Stage, but It Is Still Resistance—Japan's Task

By H. B. Elliston

It is surprising to see how many commentators took for granted the end of the war in China after the fall of Hankow. The war, I make bold to say, is by no means over. It has entered upon a new stage—that is all. From now on the Chinese may be expected to abandon positional resistance, and to concentrate almost wholly upon guerilla tactics. It is true that for this purpose they are short of supplies. But none can doubt that they are long on men and long, as yet, upon national morale. A nation of the size and amorphous character of China which at the same time is imbued with the will to resist may be a more dangerous enemy after its armies are scattered.

From what I read, I judge that Chiang Kai-shek's main armies withdrew almost intact from Hankow. There was none of the disorder which succeeded the capture of Nanking. Even the loss of Canton made no dent upon the legions which are still at the Generalissimo's service. As for morale, that appears to be as high as ever. In fact, it has been hardened by the campaigns of the past 15 months. Like the Spanish, who never thought they could fight, the Chinese have learned to be good soldiers under constant hammering. The tactics of Japanese occupation forces also help to sustain Chinese morale. It looked at one time as if the Japanese soldiery had been held in restraint when they entered Hankow. But sporadic excesses of the kind that made Nanking a black mark in Japanese military annals are being reported with increasing frequency.

* * *

Recent reports in which I have confidence say that even the fall of Canton evidenced no weakening morale. The best Cantonese troops were not in Canton. They were with the main armies around Hankow, along with their generals. China had neglected to attend to the defense of Canton; thinking, first, that the Japanese would never dare to attack it because of the nearness of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, and, secondly, that the British would look after it. When word came that the Japanese had landed an attacking force a hundred miles due east from Canton, there was no time even for rush protection, except such as could be afforded by the garrison of mercenaries of a former warlord, Yu-Han-mou. Canton is a long way from the Yangtze Valley, and the Japanese are adept in lightning landings and forced marches.

Guerilla tactics have, of course, already been used as a supplement to the organized resistance which has been keeping the Japanese armies engaged for 15 long and costly months. They have prevented the Japanese from consolidating any of their gains. Even in North China the Japanese occupation is en façade. The case of Paotingfu, a town less han a hundred miles south of Peiping on the Peiping-Hankow Railroad, is in point.

Here is an important city of more than 100,000 population. And yet according to letters I have received from China, the Chinese guerillas have slaughtered the Japanese garrison on three successive occasions. Moreover, they are said to be in occupation of the city at night, leaving the city to the Japanese by day. During the guerilla occupation most of the trade of the city is done, and the guerillas pull up the rails so frequently that it takes about 14 days to travel the 100-mile distance from Peking to Paotingfu.

In these circumstances can one justifiably say that the Japanese have even occupied the area, let alone subjugated it? What is true of Paotingfu is, I dare say, true of the other main centers in the vast domain in China ostensibly under Japanese sway.

* * *

The fall of Hankow will now add to the strength and organization of these guerillas. These will effectually prevent the Japanese from settling down to quick occupation. History is my guide in saying that a modern army may find a hostile countryside alive with guerillas even more formidable than an army. Great Britain did in South Africa; the United States in the Philippines; Italy in Ethiopia. They know this in Tokyo, even if the fact is forgotten elsewhere. For the War Minister, speaking the day after so many American commentators had written finis on Chinese resistance, declared that the war had just begun. Present-day China seems to be made of sterner stuff than any I ever encountered. But it isn't the first time that an alien foe has introduced backbone to the invaded along with his guns.

In the Boston Section:

Power controversy between New England and Federal Government may be sidetracked to speed flood control program.

Horse and dog racing referendum explained.

Bluenose skipper goes home by airplane.

Saltonstall carries campaign to Curley as election day nears.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Tokyo Formally Broaches Plan For Bloc to Rule in Orient

(Continued from Page 1)

munism, to create a new culture and to realize close economic cohesion throughout East Asia.

"This indeed is the way to contribute toward the stabilization of East Asia and the progress of the world.

"What Japan desires of China is that she shall share the task of bringing about this new order. Japan confidently expects the people of China will respond to the call of Japan for co-operation.

"Even the co-operation of the Kuomintang Government would not be rejected if, repudiating the policy which has guided it in the past and remolding its personnel so as to translate its rebirth into fact, it were to come forward to join in the establishment of the new order."

Similar to Manchukuo

The statement appeared to indicate that Japan expected China's role in the future of Asia to be similar to that of Manchukuo, formed out of China's Manchurian provinces conquered by the Japanese Army between 1931 and 1933.

[Although Japan formally maintains that Manchukuo is an independent empire, that country actually is a Japanese protectorate entirely dominated by Japan and for all practical purposes part of the Japanese Empire.]

"Japan," the statement continued, "is confident that other powers on their part will appreciate correctly her aims and policy and adapt their attitude to the new conditions prevailing in East Asia.

"For the cordiality hitherto manifested by the nations which are in sympathy with us, Japan wishes to express her profound gratitude.

"Establishment of a new order in East Asia is in complete conformity with the spirit in which the Japanese Empire was founded; to achieve such a task is an exalted responsibility with which our present generation is entrusted.

"It is therefore imperative to carry out all necessary internal reforms with the full development of the utmost national strength, material as well as moral, and to fulfill at all costs this duty.

"Such the Government declare to be the immutable policy and determination of Japan."

Economic Plans

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, said Seihin Ikeda, Minister of Finance, would issue tomorrow a statement outlining Japan's plans for "economic co-operation and exploitation of the natural resources of East Asia."

Mr. Ikeda, the agency said, will tell the nation that Japan "must have great sums of money and a large quantity of materials for long-term construction to be carried out parallel with future military operations necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in China."

Domei said Mr. Ikeda would warn the nation that still greater sacrifices would be necessary, that the budget would mount and that the total of national bonds to be issued "to meet the budgetary shortage will reach a considerable figure."

Colonies Questioned

Previously the Foreign Office spokesman had declared that Asiatics "can hardly accept as fair treatment" the existence throughout Africa and Asia of colonies of Western Nations.

The statement was made following a question as to the probable tenor of Japan's reply to the United States note of Oct. 6 demanding an end of Japanese interference with American trade in China. The spokesman emphasized that he was not commenting on the note or a possible reply and was expressing only a personal opinion.

"Your (American) Declaration of Independence states that all men are created equal," he said. "This sentiment is becoming very strong among Asiatics.

"We see sprinkled over Africa and Asia many Western Colonies, and among Asiatics such a situation in the Asiatic zone can hardly be accepted as fair treatment."

"Asia for Asiatics"

The spokesman's statement was in line with Japan's "Asia for the Asiatics" program. He declined to comment on the relation of German and Italian colonies to this question, and his statement was taken to mean opposition to western penetration and influence in Asia.

Neither Germany nor Italy, allied with Japan in an anti-Communism pact, has colonies in Asia, but Italy has an African colonial empire.

The newspaper Kokumin, often a spokesman of the Japanese military circles, climaxed a series of editorials in several Japanese newspapers against the Open Door policy in China, with a suggestion that the British Ambassador be called home.

Kokumin charged that the Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, "deliberately misrepresented Japan's strength and resources, thereby leading the British Government to hold erroneous concepts regarding Japan," and said "his presence is harmful to good relations between Britain and Japan."

Followed Canton

There was no indication the press campaign had official inspiration, but diplomatic circles noted it began after the capture of Canton and during final stages of the Hankow drive.

Some observers believed Japan expects friction with the three powers, Britain, France, and the United States, over their interests in China and that the editorials were designed to prepare the nation in advance.

The liberal newspaper Miyako, without specifying the United States note of Oct. 6 demanding that the door to China be kept open for foreign trade, said of foreign representations generally that "their demand for equal opportunity and the Open Door is extremely unreasonable."

Domei charged that gigantic stores consigned to "French colonial forces" came to Hong Kong before the Japanese occupation of Canton and that they later were sent into the interior of China.

League Links Dropped

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Privy Council today approved a Government measure terminating Japanese co-operation with various committees of the League of Nations, of which Japan has not been a member since 1933. The committees largely are cultural groups.

The Government instructed Eiji Amau, Japan's Minister to Switzerland, to communicate its decision to the League. The action admittedly resulted from the League Council's invocation a month ago of Article 17 of the Covenant, which is the first step toward sanctions.

Following its resignation in 1933, Japan formally ceased to be a member of the League on March 26, 1935. It co-operated in the work of the opium and child welfare committees in August, 1935, and sent an incomplete delegation to the International Labor Office conference last June.

On Oct. 24, however, Japan refused to attend the meeting of the Mandates Committee of the League. Its withdrawal from co-operating committees of the League was forecast at that time.

Japanese Paying Soldiers in China In 'Military Scrip'

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2 (AP)—A Japanese Embassy spokesman disclosed today that Japanese soldiers were encouraging the circulation of admittedly vast amounts of "military scrip" in occupied areas of China.

The purpose is to help pay war expenses and gradually to institute a new currency system in China.

The spokesman declined to reveal the amount issued as being a military secret but he said it was used to pay Army and Navy forces, Chinese labor, and supply purchases in China. He admitted it constituted inflation of the Japanese yen because it could be exchanged for "good Japanese currency."

It was estimated at least 600,000 Japanese fighters have been sent to China.

Appearance of Japanese "military scrip" has lent new confusion to the already complicated Chinese currency situation.

Japanese have followed their conquest of territory with installation of new monetary systems. The currency problem is most perplexing in North China, where, on March 9, a Japanese-dominated "Federal Reserve Bank of China," issuing its own currency, was established.

This added a new medium of exchange to those already circulating—the Japanese yen, Manchukuo yuan and also East Hopeh, Korea, South Chahar, and Inner Mongolia note.

The Chinese Central Government countered with strict exchange control, permitting issuance of foreign exchange only through the China Central Bank. This precipitated a battle between the Japanese yen and the Chinese "Mexican" silver dollar for supremacy in China. As a result, the Chinese dollar has depreciated rapidly from 30 United States cents to its present quotation of 17 cents. The yen has held fairly steady at about 28 cents.

Hungarians Clamor for Return of All War-Lost Areas

Scenes at Budapest Crowd Fills Heldenplatz

Wide World

Flags Lowered as Sign of Mourning

Slovaks Weigh Best Offers Of Czechs and Hungarians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Relations between the Slovaks and Hungarians are an illustration of how national ideals in Europe often conflict with geographical and economic interests. Slovakia constitutes one of the three sections of Czechoslovakia, but for many years—the Hungarians say 1,000—it was part of Hungary. The Hungarians are trying with all their might to get it back again. In some respects it would be better for Slovakia if it were in a single state with the Hungarians; in other respects it profits by remaining with the Czechs.

In all, there are not more than 2,500,000 Slovaks and they inhabit a narrow, mountainous area 1½ times the size of Maryland, wedged in between Poland and Hungary. Their land has few mineral resources, and no extensive agricultural districts. One of the chief sources of wealth is timber. The Slovaks have been shut away from the world and hard-pressed by powerful and pretentious neighbors. For such a people to maintain a state of their own is very difficult. They must join with someone else.

In many respects it would be advantageous for them to go in with Hungary. Then they would have food from the extensive plains of the Danube, would be in close touch with the Capital of their State, Budapest, and would only one long-exposed frontier, namely, against Poland. This combination existed for centuries and was satisfactory in many ways.

But it had one serious drawback in that the Slovaks were completely dominated by the Hungarians. They had no national life of their own. They were hewers of wood and drawers of water for their masters. They were considered a crude, rough peasant race, designed to serve cleverer people.

Both of Slav Stage

After the World War the Slovaks became part of Czechoslovakia, which was not unnatural, for the Czechs and Slovaks are closely related. They are both Slavs and speak a similar language. In many respects this was a good combination, but it also had disadvantages, one of which was that the Czechs dominated the Slovaks, though by no means to such an extent as the Hungarians had. The Slovaks made enormous cultural progress in the new State, but many remained dissatisfied and demanded "autonomy."

In addition, Czechoslovakia was an awkwardly formed state and Slovakia was not only a long way from the Capital but completely exposed to two unfriendly neighbors, Poland and Hungary. For a long time, and especially during recent months, many Slovaks worked with the Hungarian and German minorities in Czechoslovakia for autonomy.

After the Munich conference and the beginning of the partitioning of Czechoslovakia, the Slovak question became acute and aroused in the Hungarians the hope that the Slovaks would break away from Czechoslovakia and join their State. The nationalists here directed all their attacks against Prague but gave the most friendly attention to the "dear Slovak brothers." The Hungarians posed as the Slovaks' liberators and many people here believed that they would come to this country, bag and baggage, if given a chance.

Autonomy Party Won

The Hungarians especially placed their hopes on "The Slovak People's Party," or "Party for Slovakian Autonomy," of the late Rev. Andreas Hlinka, now led by Dr. Joseph Tiso. They felt if this group could only come to power, Slovakia would immediately cut loose from Prague. They were confident the Czechoslovak State would break into three pieces, Czechia, Slovakia, and Carpathian Russia. Then suddenly Slovakia did proclaim itself independent, the autonomy party did gain the upper hand of Dr. Tiso, a Roman Catholic Priest became Prime Minister.

However, he did not take his 2,500,000 Slovaks back to Hungary; instead he re-affirmed their unity with the Czechs in a dual Czecho-Slovak republic.

Among the weaknesses of this new Slovakia was the fact that it contained 750,000 Hungarians, contiguous to Hungary. After the Germans from Czechoslovakia were restored to Germany and the Poles to Poland, the time had apparently come for the Hungarians to return from Slovakia to Hungary. Negotiations were begun at the little city of Komárom, sitting astride the Danube River, partly in Hungary, partly in Slovakia.

The delegation on the Czechoslovak side was made up entirely of Slovaks. It was headed, indeed, by Dr. Tiso himself, the champion of Slovak independence. The negotiations were carried on in the Hungarian language, since Slovak intellectuals mostly know Hungarian, and the Hungarian delegates believed it would easily get the desired concessions from the good-hearted "Slovak brothers."

World-famed diplomats were pitted against villagers. But, like classical peasants, they proved exceedingly stubborn and extremely hard at bargaining. They refused to give back more than half the territory demanded by the Hungarians. The Hungarians wanted to put Slovakia in a position where they could later swallow it up.

Demands on Slovaks Recall Centuries of Subjection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Hungarian demands for sections of Slovak territory—casting ominous shadows over Slovakia's newly acquired self-government—recall a similar situation in the country's early history which led to a loss of independence, and subjection of the Slovaks to Magyar rule for more than a thousand years.

Slovakia was but a few centuries old when, in about the year 835 A. D., its lands were first successfully invaded by external forces. These forces were the armies of the neighboring Prince Mojmir, who saw the possibility of enlarging his then powerful little empire's holdings at the expense of Slovakia, according to an account from the headquarters of the National Geographic Society here.

Greatly weakened, Slovakia fell easy victim to a Magyar invasion about a century later, which put these fertile valleys under Hungarian rule until, in 1918, it was incorporated in the Czechoslovak Republic. Even then self-government was withheld, and it is but recently that an autonomous form of government has been granted.

Preserve Own Tradition

In the present negotiations with Hungary, Slovak official are attempting to preserve their territorial integrity, lest they once again lose the reigns of government. Memories of a millenium of foreign domination are strengthening their determination to resist. Like their brother Czechs, the Slovaks fought doggedly during their subserviency to alien rule to preserve their talents and traditions, and now they have emerged a small but distinct group of people with a culture of their own.

"Until the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic, education in their own language was rare among the Slovaks, the National Geographic account states. Taking stock in 1918 at the end of the Hungarian regime, they found that the former government had provided about 135 Slovak schools per million of Slovak population—none of them of high school rank. Books in Slovak achieved a circulation of hardly more than 500 copies before the republic was formed. The native language, cherished in the home, was not to be used in such semi-official places as postoffices and railway stations and cemeteries. The republic formed in 1918, however, made Slovak an official tongue of the same legal status as Czech. Immediately thereafter, a simple Slovak spelling book became as popular for adults as for school children, and an edition of 50,000 was promptly sold out.

Language Differences

"The language of the Slovaks differs from that of the Czechs much as English differs in England and the United States. Czech and Slovak can understand each other's speech without the use of a dictionary.

"Many of the differences between the two are due to the westernizing influence of Germanic Austria on the former, and the eastern influence of Magyar Hungary—and occasional contacts with the Turks—on the latter. An important factor, however, is the fact that three fourths of Slovakia is mountainous, from the Little Carpathians in the west to the lofty peaks of the High Tatras on the northeast.

"Mountainsides bear a large part of the virgin forests which give the Czechoslovak Republic the advantage of being wooded over one third of its surface. Logs are floated down the River Vah, Slovakia's chief waterway, and smaller streams to less wooded plains in the south. Flocks and herds high on the mountainsides give Slovakia a supply of leather, wool, and foodstuffs, including sheep's-milk cheese and the quaint Miss Muffet fare, curds and whey. An old Slovak practice is to maintain a public shepherd to tend the flocks of a mountain hamlet, instead of fencing the livestock of individuals separately.

"With an area almost equal to that of industrial Bohemia in the west, the Province of Slovakia contributed only half as many people to the Czechoslovak Republic. Its 18,900 square miles support three and a third million inhabitants. This uncrowded condition implies more farms, fewer factories. In Slovakia, 60 per cent of the people earn their livelihood by agriculture; in Bohemia, the percentage was only half as high. One half of Bohemia's wage earners were employed in trade, industry, or communications. In Slovakia, these types of work absorb only 23 per cent, despite the fact that Slovak Bratislava (Pressburg) on the Danube is the leading port of the whole country and the republic's fourth largest city.

"A center of the rich South Slovakia plain since the days of ancient Roman occupation, Bratislava was the scene in 907 A. D. of the battle by which Hungary won Slovakia. It is the little New York City of the Province, focus of most of Slovakia's commerce and that as well of the southern parts of adjoining povinces, largely because of its important location on the Danube.

Britain Refuses Loan to Chinese

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 2

Great Britain again has refused to lend money to China.

Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replying today to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government "would adhere to their decision not to introduce legislation which would be necessary for guaranteeing a loan to China."

However, he said, "other practical methods for giving assistance to China are receiving consideration."

Japan's Trade 'Co-operation' Called Cloak for Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Commenting upon Japan's program of economic exploitation of China, the Wen Hui Pao expresses a view rather prevalent among Chinese and foreigners when it declares that "it has been the Japanese policy to carry out this form of aggression under the cloak of economic co-operation."

Increasingly it appears at Shanghai that the Japanese and the foreign viewpoints on how to profit from trade with China are quite irreconcilable. The Chinese, it is felt, figure in the present picture only in the role of victims—with non-Japanese of every nationality not far removed from such a status. At the same time, Japanese abroad and even to some extent in Shanghai continue to press upon foreign investors the desirable aspects of putting money into Japan-ruled Chinese territory in the hope of eventually reaping a rich reward.

It seems clear that the Japanese idea is for the foreigner to furnish capital for Japanese exploitation of the country. Already existing foreign enterprise is being forced out, although Shanghai firms in particular are proving obdurate and, reefing sails where possible, are riding the storm in hope that its outcome may find them in position to proceed with business as usual. The Chinese are in some instances finding it possible to resume small enterprises at Shanghai and other points, such as Nanking and Hangchow, but their large factories and mills are being taken over by Japanese operators under protection of the army except in cases where some sort of partnership with the Japanese is arranged.

Indications Found

In analyzing the general position, the Wen Hui Pao finds in the establishment of the North China and Central China Developement Companies "one of the most striking evidences of Japanese economic penetration . . . two concerns planning to monopolize all public enterprises, such as railway construction, mining, power industry and other public utilities, all designed to "grab the economic lifeline of China."

China's situation is pictured as one where Japan desires to monopolize the whole market, expelling third-Power interests while extending its own economic influence. The revision of the Chinese import tariff is often cited as a case in point, but in fairness it should be pointed out that while the Japanese profited by this revision it was nevertheless only a change back to a previous, though pro-Japanese, tariff schedule and therefore not so bad from the standpoint of third-party interest as a complete new tariff might have been.

On the other hand, in such matters as the handicaps placed on foreign shipping at Tsingtao, where Japanese ships are given flagrantly preferential treatment, the Japanese hand is shown with reckless disregard of possible retaliatory measures from other countries. The imposition of rigid control of the North China export trade and the monopoly of certain commodity sales are even more sweeping and drastic.

Joint Management

The new system of "Sino-Japanese joint management," examples of which are the North China Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Central China Power Company, in general follow the old recipe for rabbit pie—a ratio of one rabbit to one horse. The Japanese are arranging domination of essentially Chinese enterprises with relatively little contribution on the Japanese side except "management" and "protection."

No figures are available on the amount of North and Central China Chinese property which has been taken over on the pretext of "co-operation" and in fact there is still lively wrangling over some of this property in which foreigners are part or full owners. Several British mills and at least one large Shanghai cement plant, now German owned, come in this category. Numerous silk factories in Wusih and Soochow have capitulated to "economic co-operation" of the Japanese.

But apart from arguments with foreign interests and the possibility of a necessary "new deal" on Chinese property when peace comes, Japan is up against a stupendous task of financing. Foreign capital certainly is urgently needed—but what foreigners will wish to go into a militarily dominated situation? None is thus far stepping forward.

AP to Participate In New Pension Plan

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Associated Press today announced new pension and insurance programs for its employees in which participating employees and the management will share the costs. The new plans—with any employee 21 years or older who has been with the organization at least a year eligible to participate—become effective Jan. 1, 1939.

Pointing out that participation in either the new pension or insurance program was "wholly optional," Kent Cooper, General Manager, said in a foreword to the pension plan:

"In my judgment it is a sound, modern approach to the matter of retiring pay, and in view of the payments that must be made to the United States Government on account of old-age benefits, it is as liberal and ambitious as either employees or the Associated Press can prudently undertake."

Mr. Cooper said that both benefits and contributions to the pension plan on the part of employees and the management were separate and additional to payments and old-age benefits specified in the Social Security Act.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Spread of Christianity in Ireland and Scotland: Gospel Found Ready Reception, and Many Missionaries Went Out to Other Countries

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-seventh of 56 Articles

Little is known of the advent of Christianity in Ireland. That it came to this Green Isle of the North at an early date there is substantial evidence, but of the manner of its coming there is no definite knowledge. It may have been brought by Christians fleeing from the early persecutions by Roman Emperors. Or, unknown missionaries in their zeal may have been the bearers of the good news. Whatever was the occasion of its coming, it arrived in an atmosphere receptive to its beneficent message. Christianity met with little or no violent opposition in this outpost of civilization. In fact it seems that there was less of strife over the coming of Christianity to Ireland than in any other region where the early missionaries carried the cross of Christ.

There is a certain analogy between the experiences of these early bearers of the good news and the coming of the Pilgrims to America, many centuries later. Willingness to suffer hardships and to face serious perils for conscience's sake has characterized the true Christian from the earliest times. The deeply inspired have faced grave dangers, even martyrdom, in order to propagate their faith; and the desire to share their blessings with the heathen has led to great sacrifice. That the coming of Christianity to Ireland was peaceful, whatever its method, is evidenced by the characterization, "Isle of Saints," later applied to this rugged Island.

That the seed planted by these early comers fell upon good ground has proof in the fact that, in proportion to its population, Ireland sent out more missionaries to other lands in the early centuries than any other region or country. As to the date of the coming of Christianity to Ireland, it is known that the Pope, in 431, sent a bishop, one Palladius, to be the first bishop of the Scots, as the inhabitants of Ireland were then called. It is but logical to conclude that there must have been a considerable number of Christians there to have called forth such recognition by the Pope.

Christianization of Ireland

The earliest figure to command attention in the history of Christianity in Ireland is Patrick. It seems something of an anomaly that the patron saint of Ireland was a Scot, born probably in Scotland. Yet such is the fact. In 389, to a Briton under the name Calpornius was born a son, destined to accomplish great deeds in the spreading of Christianity. The father was a farmer and a town councilor, a Briton and a Roman citizen, facts which indicate something of his mental caliber. Patrick's grandfather was a priest, and the father had taken deacon's orders.

As a lad, Patrick, it appears, cared little or nothing for religion. When but a youth of 16, he was stolen and carried across the waters to West Ireland, where tradition states he became a slave and swineherd. It seems that the very solitude this work forced upon him turned him to God. In his "Confession," he wrote of this experience:

"I prayed often during the day; the love of God and the fear of Him increased more and more, my faith became stronger, the Spirit stirred in me so that in one day I said about a hundred prayers, and in the night a like number. Before daylight I would rise and pray in the woods and mountains, in snow, in frost, in rain, and I felt no harm because the Spirit was present within me." Surely, such faith, coupled with extraordinary devotion, could not fail to develop a worthy and potent character. Such Patrick proved to be. Inspired by a vision and by what he believed was a voice from heaven, the lad made his way across ten-score miles of rough country to a seaport, where he boarded a ship and went to the Continent, visiting Gaul and Italy. It is generally believed that during his sojourn in Italy, he lived at a famous monastery, where his desires and aims were molded into definite form. Later he returned to his people in Britain.

Followed Spiritual Insight

Patrick was a man of spiritual intuitiveness, and in consequence, believed that in many visions he saw things of the Spirit. He had little general education, but his forceful character, sensitiveness to impressions, faith, humility and devotion to his spiritual insight, made him a very potent personality in the work of evangelizing the rough inhabitants of Erin's Isle.

Induced by what he interpreted as a voice urging his return, he went back to Ireland and entered wholeheartedly into the work of converting its people to the religion of the Cross. Then in further preparation for the great work he saw ahead, he went to France, where for several years he received instruction in the letter and modes of Christianity and the methods of its missionaries. When, in 432, news came that Palladius, Bishop of Ireland, had died, he was consecrated to that high office.

His next advent in Ireland was accompanied by many perils. The rough inhabitants, the heathen Druids, more than once set upon him, but he was in no wise diverted from his great object. Again he traversed the region of his early slavery, and as a result of his devoted labors many were brought to the Church. His work was very broad and highly effective. His success was extraordinary. Churches had to be erected, clergy educated and consecrated, settlements established for the priesthood. Nothing appalled him. With marvelous fortitude and unfailing courage, he carried on until his concept of the religion of Christ Jesus was well disseminated through the Island. It is said that at the time of his death, in 461, several hundred churches and monasteries brightened the dense darkness of Irish paganism. Ireland became the school for inspiring and training missionaries, desirous of sharing their blessings with less fortunate peoples. Not only did these brave evangelists have a large part in the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons in England, but they became pioneers in spreading the Christian doctrine in Central Europe.

The Work of Columba

Another outstanding character in the early history of Christianity in the British Isles is Columba, an Irish missionary, whose spectacular career was characteristic of the times. Born in northwest Ireland in 521, of the powerful clan, O'Donnell, he was thus paternally related to several of the kings of Scotland and Ireland. It is said his mother also was of royal lineage. After protracted study under an Irish bishop, he was ordained as a deacon, and shortly after as a priest.

From youth he was distinguished for his piety, and because of gentleness was named Columba, "dove," a cognomen which superseded his family name. Impressed with the value of the monastic life, he gave much attention to this trend of development, founding three institutions of this type in Ireland. Both at Derry and Durrow, where two of the monasteries were located, his name is still commemorated by monuments.

In spite of his gentle nature, Columba became embroiled in a conflict with civil authorities, was even accused of having incited an encounter so serious that it resulted in many casualties. The question at issue was ecclesiastical. When it seemed that his "Latin Psalter" which he had copied from one loaned by a former teacher was the subject of attack, he called upon his tribe to defend his sacred book. For this offense he was sentenced to do penance in a foreign land.

However the departure from his homeland may have come about, in 563, with a dozen disciples, he crossed the channel to the island of Hy, later called I-colum-cille, and now known as Iona, one of the Hebrides, off the coast of Scotland. The work of converting the rough natives greatly appealed to this truly devout churchman and missionary. He founded a monastery, which stood for 2½ centuries, until destroyed by the Danes. His methods were very simple. He won his converts by personal appeal, for his conviction of the truth of Christianity was so complete as to be most impressive. He converted royalty and proletarian alike. He founded many churches, promoted the monastic life, and successfully overcame the opposition of the heathen Druids.

Participated in Secular Affairs

The works of Columba were not confined to his ecclesiastical duties. He often took part in secular affairs, especially in questions of government. Columba passed on in 597, a man greatly loved. He had won the respect and gratitude of many, who through his gentle ministration believed they had found the key to the kingdom of heaven. That he possessed considerable literary talent is evidenced by his authorship of poetry of quality. His love of learning was proved by the number of books he copied. Columba advanced many original ideas regarding Church polity and government.

In Bede's "Ecclesiastical History" mention is made of the ruler of Iona as "an abbot who is a priest, to whose direction all the Province, and even the bishops, contrary to the usual method are subject, according to the example of their first teacher (Columba) who was not a bishop but a priest and a monk." This tribute by a great Church historian is a clear index of the forcefulness of the man who, although "gentle as a dove," wrought such radical changes in the hearts of a rough and untutored people.

It appears, however, that Bede was severely critical of Columba for his adherence to the Eastern rather than to the Western methods of reckoning Easter. Simple as the proposition seems, it became a question of sharp controversy between the group of Irish missionaries who adhered to the Eastern custom, and the British churchmen who were wholly in agreement with Rome. Of this difference more will be said later.

The monks among whom Columba labored in Scotland were plain folk. Apart from their frequent religious services, they tended their flocks, raised food crops and spent much time in copying such sacred manuscripts as fell into their hands. They were, however, devout and earnest religionists, imbued with the spirit of Christianity and impressed with the great importance of the monastic life as the sure road to salvation. Not in solitary isolation but in groups did these faithful men strive for the bringing of the Gospel message to the waiting multitude.

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Illinois Yield of Broomcorn Is About 15,000 Tons Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTOON, Ill.—"A new broom sweeps clean" is an old saw, but changes in broom manufacturing methods may be pointing "the way back" for a good many industries. So say buyers of broom-corn as they purchase the 1938 crop in this region.

Central Illinois produces about 15,000 tons of broomcorn anually, or about one third of the Nation's brooms. In years past, previous to 1935, the trend of broom manufacture was toward big factory production, the buyers say. Now it is toward the one-man shop, or the one man and a helper variety. These shops are known as "buckeyes" to the trade.

Two out of three brooms sold in the United States are made in "buckeye" shops, many of which are the homes of the producers. The selling, too, is done usually by the producer and his family, but the growers and distributors have a profound respect for the total volume he will absorb. It is now almost half the total crop.

Lost But Little

In the last three years the trend has been so definitely to the "buckeye" that many large factories are permanently closed, yet the broom industry has lost only about 5 per cent of its volume in the last 20 years.

The advent of the vacuum cleaner and other modern cleaning devices has hardly dented the broom industry. Formerly a middle-class home owned four or five brooms; now it has less than two. But there are more middle-class homes, the buyers say.

So the demand has been fairly steady for this wand-like, tasseled plant which has meant prosperity to hundreds of Central Illinois farmers who are now in the midst of their harvest.

To these farmers broomcorn is a financial fortress. To the average American housewife it is a symbol of prosaic labor.

The first Illinois broomcorn came from Pennsylvania, and was planted near Arcola, close to the present center of production. Today practically all of the Illinois corn grows within a radius of 50 miles of Mattoon.

Introduced in West

While broomcorn grows in many states, its commercial growth is confined to local areas in Illinois, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The average yearly growth of these sections is about 50,000 tons, and the largest broomcorn center in the world is Lindsay, Okla., a hamlet of 1,000, where is received and distributed almost half the Nation's crop.

Broomcorn culture was introduced in the West and Southwest by former Arcola County farmers, who moved southwestward half a century ago and took their seed with them.

Quality in broomcorn luckily coincides with the usual woman's love of color. The most durable straw is a sandy green which shows the expert that it has been harvested when the seed was not quite ripe during warm, dry fall days when the sun did not burn the corn.

In Illinois, the crop is harvested by "neighbor exchange" labor. It is brought from the fields on specially constructed, flat-bed "table" wagons across which the corn is laid in the field before it is cut from the stock.

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Indian Industry Opposes Hasty Labor Legislation

India Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eighteen months of services under that part of India's new Constitution which is already in effect—that is, the part respecting the provincial governments of British India—have given some indication of its prospects of satisfying the people of India and of proving a solution of India's constitutional difficulties. That the new Constitution has passed through its initial stages with a considerable measure of success is shown in a survey of the whole situation by the Monitor's special correspondent, who has just returned from India, in a series of three articles of which this is the last.

Social and economic policies overlap so that the lines pursued in both by the Congress Governments in India are not capable of being separately demarcated.

Under the new Constitution the Provincial Governments can deal with Labor legislation. An ambitious program of achievement has been laid down for the Congress Governments by a special Labor subcommittee of the Party. Legislation is recommended as urgently desirable in matters covering labor exchanges, sick pay, minimum wages, housing, hours of work for occupations in which they are not already limited, holidays with pay, unemployment insurance, and other matters.

This ambitious program is said to be feasible within a single year. Legislation of this kind, if rushed through without consultation with the interests concerned and without thought for the cost of industry or its effects on trade would be disastrous. Industry and trade would languish in the Provinces directly affected, while there would be a transfer of economic activity to parts of India in which it would not be so heavily burdened.

Hasty Legislation Opposed

Prominent Indian businessmen, some of them Congress supporters, are frequently warning the Party about the risks to be run in implementing a hasty program of labor legislation. It is frequently pointed out that for humanitarian considerations some demands about labor legislation may appear irresistible.

Nevertheless the extra burden involved would far exceed the financial capacity of struggling undertakings, for there is scarcely any industry in India that does not need the support of fairly heavy protective tariffs imposed primarily for revenue purposes.

The attention given to Labor by Congress Governments is the more remarkable because organized industry gives employment to such an insignificant proportion of the population—a bare 2 per cent. Even cotton spinning and weaving, the largest single industry in the country, gives openings for but 430,000 persons.

But there is ground for belief that the Congress Governments will deal with the subject of labor legislation more warily than many anticipate. They have been troubled by the spate of strikes that has taken place since they took up office.

Hope to Avoid Strikes

Though the Governments have as some say "intimidated" employers into conceding increases in wages (in the case of the great Bombay cotton mill industry by the order of a committee appointed by the Government and not as the sequel to a strike) they are naturally anxious to prevent the recurrence of labor troubles in a country where they are so easily started.

Hence there is talk of introducing legislation virtually preventing strikes by enforcing compulsory arbitration. Employers point out the Governments must appreciate economic realities in enforcing awards. Uneconomic awards will have the same destroying action upon industry as do constant clashes between Labor and Capital and uneconomic decisions reached through intimidation.

The most ambitious expression of Congress economic policy so far is the Sugar Control Act of the Bihar Government and the United Provinces Government. These Bills were introduced at the behest of the Congress working committee and their purpose was said to be to break the vicious circle of overproduction and low prices.

The best course to follow was held to lie in the licensing of sugar factories, regulating the cane supply, fixing a minimum price for cane, and imposing a levy on sugar cane used in sugar factories to finance undertakings conducive to the welfare of the industry and cane growers.

For a sugar factory to obtain a license it must be a member of the Central Marketing Organization which certain manufacturers themselves established, prior to the introduction of legislation, in an effort to cope with the overstocked sugar position.

That the two Governments recognize the risks in this ambitious measure of State economic control is evident in the words of one Minister who in introducing the Bill in the Bihar Legislature said that "failure will mean disaster."

The two Provinces concerned account for nearly 85 per cent of Indian sugar production not because they grow the best canes, possess the best soil, or the best climatic conditions, but because they were early in the field with modern methods of sugar manufacture.

Hence this legislation is a direct encouragement to competitors in other parts of India and looks extremely risky to the continued predominance of the sugar industry in Bihar and the United Provinces.

The Congress Party for years made much of what was described as the excessive taxation in India, but now it is in power nothing has been done so far to reduce that taxation in the Provincial field; indeed Congress Governments have in most cases enhanced taxation and if the plans put forward are fully carried out they will have to enhance it still further.

A prominent member of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislature has claimed that the Congress Party's pledges to the electorate would cost twice the present expenditure of the Province which is already the most heavily taxed in India. Bombay City as the greatest Indian commercial center is naturally more watchful of Congress economic policy than any other part of the country.

Some anxiety has been aroused by the Government appointment of a committee to consider whether there is a case for the control and reduction of house rents in the city. Landlords describe this as a threat of expropriation and argue that Congress economic policy in all spheres seems to involve the reduction or destruction of capital values which is unjustifiable in any case, but particularly harmful in a country suffering from such poverty and such lack of domestic capital. The whole emphasis of economic policy, they argue, should lie in encouraging the enhancement of wealth and income.

Electric Titans Being Built To Tap Grand Coulee Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Westinghouse engineers are completing plans for building three of the world's greatest hydroelectric generators, intended for installation at Grand Coulee. Each of the main generators will have a rating of 108,000 kilovolt-amperes, approximately 30 per cent more powerful than the largest existing generators in the United States.

Their combined output will equal 324,000,000 watts, enough electric power to light approximately 5,500,000 60-watt lamps or supply illumination to all of New York and Chicago combined. If harnessed to a single task, the 435,000 horsepower of the trio would lift the battleship Pennsylvania (33,100 tons) more than 200 feet a minute.

Engineers in Action

When it was announced in the Westinghouse East Pittsburgh works that a $2,627,970 contract to build the generators and a $193,480 contract to build two smaller service generators had been received, engineers began supervising mobilization of more than 4,500,000 pounds of steel and almost 300 miles of copper wire that will be needed for the titans.

The generators are to be installed in the west power station at Grand Coulee which, when completed, will contain nine main generators and three station-service type generators. The east station also will have nine 108,000 kilovolt-ampere Goliaths of power.

12,000 Gallons a Second

If placed in one train, more than 100 freight cars will be required to carry these power giants piece by piece, to Grand Coulee. The dam itself will be as high as a 46-story office building, spanning the valley cut by the Columbia River for a distance of some 14 city blocks. Its 23,000,000 tons of concrete, four times the volume of the Great Pyramid, will hold back a 151-mile artificial lake reaching to the Canadian border, a reservoir capable of driving the proposed generators to some 2,700,000 horsepower.

The power of the first six generators in the west power house will be applied mainly to driving twelve 65,000 horsepower pumps, each capable of lifting 12,000 gallons of water a second out of the Columbia River, in effect, pouring it over 1,200,000 acres of arid but potentially fertile land in the Columbia Basin.

The area to be irrigated is half again as large as Rhode Island. Even after the pnmps go to work, however, there will remain more than enough water to keep the generators in continuous operation and to double the river's past minimum flow.

New Gardens for Old Deserts: Magazine Section.

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President Goes to Hyde Park; Will Go on Air There Nov. 4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—President Roosevelt left Washington at noon today for a 10-day stay at Hyde Park, where he will make a pre-electoral radiocast on Nov. 4. He leaves behind him a lot of spade-work done on national defense, the budget, relations with business, and related problems.

Briefly, the present situation reflecting presidential policy in Washington is as follows:

Plans for greatly expanding United States national defense are under way.

A sort of "rapprochement" exists between the White House and private utilities—in the phrase of Clarence E. Groesbeck, Chairman of Electric Bond and Share Company.

The better relationship with utilities typifies President Roosevelt's proclaimed intention of pressing for "national unity"—for a generally better situation between industry and the Administration, on the theory that internal pacification is necessary in the post-Munich world.

As one of his last acts before leaving, the President conferred with the entire National Labor Relations Board, and J. Warren Madden, chairman, said on leaving the White House — perhaps reflecting Mr. Roosevelt's view—that the Wagner Labor Act needs neither amendment nor revision. He discussed the workings of the act with the President.

As another last-minute job, the President conferred yesterday—and later described to the press—on new plans for medium-cost housing. He is seeking to facilitate investment by the very small investor in housing construction.

People with anywhere between $50 to $1,000 to invest at 3¼ per cent or 3½ per cent are now hard-put to find safe investments, the President said. At the same time, there is a big need for housing for people able to pay between $5 and $10 per month rent per room. Housing for people unable to afford that much is now being attempted in the various slum clearance programs; the Federal Housing Administration, he said, has helped many persons above the $10 per room per month level.

A gap is left in between, comprising houses of about $3,000 cost and the President is trying to devise ways of channelling the great reservoir of small capital into this productive field.

Chief proponent of the medium-cost housing project is Gerard P. Lambert, wealthy retired manufacturer, who discussed it with the President and a group of Treasury and Housing officials. One method of effecting the channel between idle capital and pressing need is through establishment of a so-called capital bank, perhaps an adaptation of RFC, which would permit small investors to purchase from it interest-bearing debentures. The bank is not expected to compete with private banks, but it would be designed to permit an investor with as little as $50 to put away for a long term to enable better interest than he would through a time savings deposit.

At yesterday's press conference, the last the President will hold in Washington before the elections, he was exceptionally jaunty about things economic and political. Asked about Mr. Groesbeck's rapprochement statement, the President said that was all right with him—that he and the holding company executive had had a nice talk. Mr. Groesbeck had also said that the better feeling between utilities and the Government was "most heartening" in its implications and of far-reaching national significance. He said mutual understanding and co-operation has advanced beyond the theoretical stage, and that a successful outcome of present negotiations should point to a satisfactory result in other business-government relations.

Asked about the New York elections, the President tersely said they were all right.

Asked about Representative Martin Dies' (D) of Texas, charge that Mr. Roosevelt had failed to co-operate with his committee, the President answered: "ho hum."

U. S. Pushes Inquiry Into Racing News

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department said Nov. 2 it had assigned five attorneys to Philadelphia to investigate complaints concerning dissemination of horse-racing news.

Attorneys accompanied representatives from the Federal Communications Commission, who were assigned to similar complaints.

Wendell Berge, assistant to Thurman W. Arnold of the Department's Anti-Trust Division, said an investigation was begun in Philadelphia last year to determine whether Federal laws were being violated by a group suspected of disseminating race-track information in several states.

Where Youth Shows the Way in Agriculture

Future Farmers of America Active in Oklahoma

Here is shown a group of young persons who represent only a very small proportion of the great number of Oklahoman boys and girls who are active in solving the agricultural problems of their State. At top left is Mrs. Rayman Carter of Ponca City and her baby daughter. She keeps the farm records and makes dairy products pay household overhead. At right top is Clyde Corbin of Kingfisher, a senior in High School and president of his FHA Chapter, with part of his herd of registered Herefords. In center is Francis Nishimuta of Cushing in the pepper field of his truck garden. Below at left is Raymah Carter of Ponca City, who is farming 160 acres of wheat land and managing his mother's 160-acre farm and livestock program. At right is Cleo Dupy and part of his herd of registered Duroc Jersey swine.

New York Fair To Honor Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Dedication of the Court of Peace at the New York World's Fair of 1939 will feature New York City's observance of Armistice Day on Nov. 11.

The twentieth anniversary of the cessation of hostilities in the World War bring together in a ceremony dedicated to peace the representatives of virtually every country of the world, the Fair management announced today. They will gather for exercises, which will be climaxed by the release of 500 doves and the detonation of 62 aerial bombs containing the flags of the 62 nations taking part in the Fair. It is expected that more than 12,000 persons will witness the exercises.

In front of the Hall of Nations will be drawn up units of the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia, 2,500 strong. There will also be 1,500 representatives of veterans' organizations and patriotic societies, along with 5,000 members of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Nautical Cadets and various other youth organizations.

Oklahoma's 'Future Farmers' Pointing the Way to Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—There are 67,000 members of the 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America in Oklahoma, boys and girls convinced that if every farmer solved his own individual problem it would go far to solve the national agricultural problem.

Both of the organizations, the 4-H Clubs under the Department of Agriculture and the F. F. A. boys taking vocational agriculture in high schools under guidance of the Department of the Interior, name hundreds of champions each year.

But after the glory, the medals, the publicity! Do they put it into practice?

In 1936, Raymah Carter, 17 years old, graduated from Ponca City high school and that year was accorded one of the highest honors in F. F. A., the title of "star farmer," a national recognition made each year by the Kansas City Star.

Has a Record

He had a record that set him apart. At the age of 14 he took over, with his mother, the management of a 160-acre farm. Their home was destroyed by a tornado. He and his mother built it back. And while still in high school he had developed soil building practices, and had acquired enough livestock to let him strike out for himself if it was necessary. That was the high school record.

In seeking the 1936 championship Carter outlined his farming plans for the future in this way:

"I plan to rent 160 acres of farm land in addition to the ground I now have, put in more feed crops on the home farm, keep more sows and buy five more milk cows.

"I am going to pay for our tractor and start buying a combine in partnership with my mother. I will remain a partner with my mother on the livestock at the home farm and rent oustide ground for cash crops until my younger brothers become old enough to care for my mother. We will then dissolve partnership and they will work up as her partners as I have done.

Enough to Start

"I will have enough by then to start my own livestock on my own farm and also rent outside ground. I believe I can accumulate enough in another four years to pay a down payment on farm."

That's the way young Carter expected to solve his own farm problem just a little more than two years ago. He didn't intend to go to college.

And here is how his record stacks up. Raymah is married and is the proud father of a baby daughter. The tractor is paid for. The combine has been purchased and is half paid for. He owns 20 acres of land which he inherited and rents a 10-acre tract where he lives, and 160 acres of wheat land.

He owns 10 ewes and a ram, four grade Jersey heifers, four purebred guilts, a boar, and 14 pigs. True to his promise, he's still managing his mother's 160 acre farm, but his two brothers now 12 and 14 years old are doing most of the work for her and he's withdrawing from the partnership. His net income after all expenses last year was $700, which is considerably more than many more experienced farmers.

Land Improved

His 20 acres of bottom land has been improved through crop rotation and other soil practices until it is worth $100 an acre and produces half again as much corn and a third more alfalfa than when he took it over.

Perhaps his outstanding engineering achievement, work which was a part of his high school vocational training, is construction of a drainage control ditch a quarter mile long and six feet wide which will prevent erosion on his mother's farm for years to come which was threatening to even undermine the foundation of their home.

Raymah doesn't devote all his time to the farm. He has served as assistant secretary of the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce in charge of community auctions, he is an adviser of the F. F. A. chapter for boys not in school, is a Sunday school class teacher and is a member of the Lions Club.

That's why many Oklahoma business men aren't worried much about the future of the state after oil is all gone, if it is finally exhausted. There are 7,000 members of the F. F. A. Club, 60,000 members of the 4-H Club, in Oklahoma, and literally millions of boys and girls getting similar training in the nation. Big problems may be solved in pieces

Government Pushes Town Meeting Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Philadelphia schools should promote discussion of controversial issues of the day, according to Dr. Paul H. Sheats, of the United States Office of Education. To stimulate interest in the Government's plan to establish forum groups throughout the country, Dr. Sheats suggested that public schools could be made "community centers" by the inauguration of regular "town meeting" gatherings.

The idea was carried out with success in Delaware County for several months last year, he said, and programs are now being operated in 15 States. He noted that the enterprises proceed under the auspices of boards of education and school superintendents, and under the direction of the people of the towns concerned.

Loyal Employees Picket Plant As CIO Men Return

By the Associated Press

Labor news of the day:

Cleveland: Police squads stood on guard today at the Upson division of the Republic Steel Corporation as 150 CIO members, reinstated following an order of the National Labor Relations Board after having been discharged in the Little Steel strike of 1937, passed through a picket line of the employee representative group which the Board has ordered to be disbanded.

The Board's reinstatement order has been challenged by Republic in the courts.

A. C. Wick, President of the anti-CIO group, said his union had thrown up a picket line as a form of "protest to register our complaint against the Labor Board's decision." Mr. Wick claimed a membership of 800 out of 900 workers and said his group "would not stand for dictation from any minority group."

Leo Casey, CIO organizer, said some of the CIO men did not receive their former jobs, "but were consigned to scrap piles.

Sixty-four workers who participated in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike contended they were ejected forcibly by Upson union men yesterday when they returned to their jobs under a National Labor Relations Board ruling.

Pittsburgh: Union pickets abandoned today a dues collecting drive at the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation plants after the company reported some departments were closed as a result of the campaign.

Squadrons of pickets appeared suddenly last night at the corporation's plants here and at Aliquippa, 20 miles down the Ohio from Pittsburgh, and turned back workers who could not show paid up union cards.

During the picketing anti-union groups distributed handbills reading, "You don't have to pay dues—don't pay them."

Operations in the J. & L. mills jumped to 55 per cent of capacity this week, the highest in a year, and approximately 10 per cent above the level for this district.

Columbus, Ohio—Gov. Martin L. Davey, declaring he would "not permit the lawless invasion of Middletown," said today "it may be necessary to send troops" there in connection with a strike at the P. Lorillard Co. tobacco plant. A CIO union called a strike at the plant Oct. 3 for union recognition and closed shop. And a week ago there was a skirmish at the plant between workers seeking to return to their jobs and union members and sympathizers.

The Governor said he "feared" for this country "if John Lewis gets a complete strangle-hold on our industrial life, and makes American labor vassals to his attempted dictatorship."

Washington: John L. Lewis, Chairman of the CIO, said in a statement today that Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio would be a "bloodthirsty fool" if he mobilized the Ohio National Guard to intervene in a tobacco factory strike at Middletown, Ohio.

Dayton School Reopening Hinges on Teachers' Vote

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 2 (AP)—Amid elaborate preparations for secrecy, Dayton's 1,100 teachers were called today to express their reaction to a compromise proposal to reopen the city's schools and pay salaries later.

Injunction proceedings against the Dayton Board of Education were dissolved by Common Pleas Judge Null M. Hodapp Nov. 1, clearing the way for the compromise settlement.

Before the Board issued its closing order Oct. 26, the teachers had adopted resolutions favoring closing the schools if there were no funds to meet a $61,000 deficit.

The Dayton Classroom Teachers' Association announced that only teachers and principals would be admitted to the mass meeting. There are 200 other employees affected.

Teachers will vote on a proposal to work but wait three weeks for pay in anticipation of the $240,000 quarterly share of State Foundation funds due Dec. 3, and then work five more weeks on a deferred-pay basis if a proposed two-mill $500,000 levy is approved at Tuesday's election.

This compromise proposal, asked by Richard Wethrow, Board member, was agreed to by attorneys for five members of the School Board supporting the closing order and two dissenting members and by Judge Hodapp. The plan was submitted at a hearing on contempt proceedings against the five for ignoring a temporary injunction against the closing.

However, if the teachers and principals approve, the proposal still must be approved by the School Board before the schools can reopen. It was considered unlikely that the 34,000 pupils could return to classes before Nov. 7. The schools closed Oct. 28.

Vivisection Theft Decried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Theft of pets for vivisection purposes was scored by speakers at the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection meeting at Essex House here yesterday. Delegates from the Untied States, Canada and England attended.

Harvard University Medical School was singled out for criticism for its alleged vivisection practices, and a resolution unanimously adopted stressed to "humane fathers and mothers" that vivisection training did not fit youths for good citizenship.

"I would not hesitate to strike out any institution in this country so long as it subscribes to the torture of animals," declared Charles E. Russell, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

J. L. Strickland, investigator of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, described how dogs were taken into laboratories and subjected to prolonged suffering. He denied that advocates of reform had exaggerated the cruelty of the laboratory and insisted that those on the other side of the question had "minimized the suffering of experimental animals with a collection of platitudes."

Immediate objective of the anti-vivisection movement should be to win support of that broad group of persons who are back of the humane cause in general, he said.

"We are the orphan child of the humane movement" he said, "but the fault is not entirely our own. Humane institutions that condemn some form of cruelty and not all stand condemned before the bar of public opinion. How often have we heard the plain, unsophisticated man or woman say, 'if cruelty is involved why don't these humane societies protect and lend their aid to stop it?'"

Magazines and even church periodicals that support vivisection were criticized in a resolution adopted by the meeting. One New York magazine was singled out for severe criticism for printing an illustrated article containing what was alleged to be "highly questionable facts" about vivisection, the resolution declaring the magazine editors had made no attempt to present the anti-vivisection side of the question and that many of its statements regarding vivisection were open to controversy, while others often had been disproved of denied by physicians and natural scientists.

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society made an unsuccessful attempt last June, previous to publication of the article, to have the editors print material by the Society side-by-side with the article which was then forthcoming, said Miss Eleanor Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the New England body.

Miss Baldwin told the spread of the anti-vivisection thought in New England, adding that the branch had in the last two years enrolled nearly 1,100 new members.

Among speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Johns of the Canine Defense League of Long, England.

Thomas W. Pound of Baltimore, Md., was re-elected president of the Society.

Southern Mills Weather Labor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Indications are that no textile mill in the South will close or will curtail operations because of the new labor laws, it was announced by W. M. McLaurine, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

He explained that because of the law and the haste with which it has been necessary for Administrator Elmer Andrews to send out his interpretations, it is likely that a few friendly test cases may be made. Cases will be brought, he noted, with the idea of receiving the proper ruling, rather than with any idea of evading, escaping or nullifying the law.

World Fair to Present 'Railroads on Parade'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A stage play, "Railroads on Parade," with 16 scenes, 20 locomotives and a cast of 250 persons and 50 horses, will tell the story of American railroading and feature the transportation exhibit at the New York World's Fair, it was announced here Nov. 2.

Sponsored by the eastern railroads, the exhibit will show the development of American lines for the past century and more. On a large stage, before an auditorium seating 4,000 persons, the story will be told in 16 episodes. Some of the scenes will include the first tiny locomotives, including the Stourbridge Lion, the Tom Thumb and the DeWitt Clinton. Other scenes will show the completion of the Pacific Railroad, the development of freight transportation and the advent of the modern streamlined locomotive.

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Base for U. S. Navy in Trinidad?

Reich's call for colonies makes stronger defense of Panama Canal vital to American interests.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Discussion of the acquisition of an American naval base in the British West Indies—preferably at Trinidad—is the result of State Department and naval quarters here of knowledge that London is considering the possibility of offering colonial concessions to Germany in Africa.

The discussion has two aspects—one diplomatic and one strategic.

On the diplomatic side discussion of the possibility serves as a reminder to Britain that any territorial concessions to Germany which would bring it closer to Latin America than any outlying American military base today would be viewed most unfavorably here.

On the strategic side is the fact that the United States is fairly well in control today of the northern half of the Caribbean area, but has no potential bases in the southern half of the chain of islands which rim the Caribbean and therefore control the approaches to the Panama Canal.

An Aftermath of Munich

While the whole question is only the subject of hypothetical discussion the fact that it is being discussed is evidence of the extreme seriousness with which Washington views the post-Munich possibility of restoration to Germany of a position in Africa from which—given modern means of communication—it could exert important influence on South America.

Behind the discussion is the diplomatic axiom that small nations tend to gravitate into the orbit of the nearest large power. The United States always has been the nearest large power to Latin America. Germany firmly established on the western coast of Africa might become a nearer power. Its position in South America would undoubtedly be enhanced by acquistions of areas in the northwest of Africa.

Germany is known to have for years cast interested glances at Liberia. Also, if suggestions that Portugal pay the colonial price for German overseas renascence are to be taken seriously the Portuguese colony of Port Guinea is a possible foothold for Germany. Port Guinea and Liberia would give Germany an excellent base of operations for a program of aggressive commercial and cultural penetration into South America. Both are located on the western hump of Africa which reaches out into the Atlantic toward South America. Both would bring Germany nearer to Brazil and the Argentine than the Panama Canal.

Concern Voiced Over Liberia

Concern here over the future of Liberia is acute. As an unofficial American protectorate, it now provides a means whereby American aviation could get a foothold in the South Atlantic. It constitutes virtually the only source of rubber available to the United States which is not controlled by British or Dutch interests.

In other words—to put it bluntly—American diplomacy does not want Germany to obtain a foothold in Northwest Africa.

The question therefore arises what would be done if Britain should suggest to Germany that it satisfy its colonial ambitions at the expense of Portugal—and of Liberia.

On the theory that such a concession to Germany would be a threat to United States influence in South America the thesis here runs that if Britain intends to allow such a development it would owe the United States an opportunity to counteract this German influence by permitting the United States to develop at least a naval base in the southern part of the West Indies.

From the naval point of view the most desirable place would be Trinidad where a harbor big enough to accommodate the entire U. S. fleet is to be found.

Trinidad Base by Lease

This does not imply any desire to obtain Trinidad. Complete ownership of the colony, it is considered, would carry with it more disadvantages than advantages. All that is considered desirable is a naval base. This could be accomplished by lease. The United States now has a naval base in Cuba at Guantanamo under lease from Cuba. Why not—it is asked here—obtain a base at Trinidad by lease?

Such a base would enormously improve the defenses of the Panama Canal. It would also bring American naval strength 500 miles nearer to South America—and therefore in a better position to counteract by its presence potential future German influence in that continent.

The question is whether Britain would ever consent to any such arrangement. The suggestion here at this time is probably to be interpreted rather as an indication of the seriousness with which Washington views discussion of territorial concessions to Germany in Africa than as important per se. But it shows the degree to which the results of the Munich settlement have stirred up reassessment of all phases of America's position relative to Latin America.

By a Staff Artist

Munich Accord Affects Caribbean Influence

Map shows British possessions in West Indies and South America, and their proximity to the United States.

European Capital In South America Shows Big Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Reports from several South American centers indicate that during and since the latest manifestation of European political tension there has been a perceptible increase in the influx of foreign capital. The majority of these transfers do not involve what is known in the United States as "hot money." Here, in South America, the transatlantic investments are of a more or less permanent character.

In Argentina, which has benefited most of all, discussion has veered toward the possibility of capitalizing this European interest in the New World safety zone by including foreign interests, especially those engaged in public utilities, to nationalize their investments on a peso basis.

Foreign companies, where possible in the past, have avoided rating their investments in South American currencies, because these have invariably depreciated at a faster rate than those of Europe. Now European politics threaten to be more upsetting than South American economics. Recently, several of the local monetary units have been quoted at a premium.

It is thought that some British companies, for instance, may consider that capital appreciation and servicing has a better outlook in pesos, milreis, or whatever the local currency may be, than in sterling, especially when it is remembered that in recent years profits have been largely absorbed by transfer losses. To obtain full value from nationalization might also require transfer of residence to South America of investors. Many of these, perhaps, would not object to the geographical attractions of this continent when reflecting on the possibilities of modern aerial warfare.

On the other hand, in Argentina at least, economists believe that, with the increased prosperity of the New as compared with the Old World, it should be possible to repatriate many bonds and shares, especially if European currencies should be further depreciated by war fears and armament burdens. Some opine that a supreme national effort would secure the purchase of the British owned railways at a price fair to the overseas investors.

In Chile, Don Francisco Garces Gana, Minister of Finance, is preparing a bill which, it is stated, will insure that this country obtains its share of European money flowing toward South America since the period of international tension.

El Imparcial, Santiago evening newspaper, congratulated the Minister on his initiative. It was intolerable, an editorial stated, to think that Chile should be the one exception among southern countries benefiting from this capital movement. It added that several States, notably Argentina, had strengthened their internal economics by the exchange influx.

Señor Garces Gana contemplates special exchange concessions to interest foreign capital. Fairly rigid control has ruled in Chile for the past seven years, but it is thought that foreign capital can be attracted without modifying the present law. The new sugegstion is that overseas investors make their Chilean investments here in return for permission to draw freely on their own exchange, with the same freedom for remittances of profits or return of capital.

All South America Has Eye on Mexico

"Mexico for the Mexicans"
Twelfth of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The boldness of President Cardenas' moves has been that of a daring gambler and it has had as spectacular results, proportionately, as have the master strokes of Mussolini and Hitler. Though no connection is drawn between the Mexican socialist ideology and the Fascist programs of the two European statesmen, the objectives of uniting and restoring a people, and of maneuvering a nation into an important place in world affairs are similar.

The word "proportionately" is emphasized in this analysis for it is yet too early to say what will be the ultimate result of the vital Mexican program. If it succeeds it will in all probability set an example for the rest of Latin America to follow. If it fails, it will provide a lesson for the same region in what not to do.

Mexico is being watched sharply by every nation to the south. Its laws, labor tactics and nationalization policies are being studied. And Mexico, aware of this scrutiny, is working assiduously to convert these nations into satellites who may follow her lead. That Washington takes this problem seriously is revealed by a dispatch just published here which says that the State Department is apprehensive lest the Mexican controversy be injected into the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru.

Although such a debate might have an immediately stormy effect it should serve to clarify among the American nations, for all future reference, the meaning of a "Good Neighbor" and the joint responsibility to labor and capital. If it could be threshed out by the whole of Latin America, future conflicts of this nature would be avoided, or at least settled upon principles communally adopted.

An Astounding Four Years

When Latin America looks at Mexico's developments of the past four years she sees astounding things. These are, in brief, as follows: that more than 24,000,000 acres of land have been given in small holdings to formerly landless peons; that the National Railways have been expropriated and are being managed by the Syndicate of Railway Workers; that the $400,000,000 oil industry is now the property of the Government and is being managed by an almost exclusively Mexican personnel; that the growing cooperative movement in mining may eventually lead to the taking over of that industry by the workers; that a great public works program of dams, irrigation systems and highways has been started; that labor has gained enormous privileges and rights and that a sense of national unity has been born.

On the surface all this is splendid for Mexico and the Mexicans but this "progress" must not be judged too quickly. For the simple passage of a decree changing ownership does not solve the complex question of an entire national economy. There is a dark side to the picture as well and one which it would behoove all potential emulators to study.

It is that the "enemy" of foreign capital, so viciously and bitterly attacked by the Nationalists and labor agitators, may prove in the long run to be the "Friend" which Latin America needs. For to keep the wheels of this industrial and agricultural machine turning there must be the lubriction of finance.

A case in point is that of the National Railways. The workers have taken them over and are running them. No quarrel has been made with their management nor their technical skill. But a grave problem is presented in the outworn equipment of the railways and the deteriorated condition of the roadbeds. These can be restored only through a huge added investment and the capital does not exist within the country to purchase the machinery required. How long then can the trains keep running under such a handicap?

Will It Prove a Burden?

The oil industry was taken over when it was a going concern. Yet at the time of the expropriation plans were completed for the companies to install an estimated $20,000,000 worth of new equipment. Drilling and refinery machinery is highly specialized and must be constantly replaced and kept in condition. This involves periodical expenditures of large sums or else the whole machine breaks down.

A further and essential investment in the oil industry is required for exploration of new fields. The Mexican Eagle Company reports that it spent $20,000,000 in exploration in the Poza Rica field alone, a sum almost equivalent to the entire national budget of Mexico. In a country with much greater potential oil wealth than developed, exploration must continue to be a major item and exploration requires capital.

The Mexicans are running the oil industry but cannot even now get replacements necessary from some United States firms antagonized by the expropriation. Mexico is seeking the Latin American oil market but must provide refined products if it gets it. Since previous sales were chiefly of crude oil, sufficient refining capacity is not available and in order to install it millions of dollars will have to be spent.

It has been explained that the chief handicap to the implantation of the new system of communal farming was the lack of funds to finance the peons. The internal credit which had been extended to big landholders was withdrawn by the bankers, many of whom had been owners of the expropriated properties. The Government was faced with the necessity for financing the farmers but when national income dropped sufficient funds were not available for plows and seeds. The result was that fewer acres were planted.

Betty Kirk

Mexico Establishes Quotas

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Government established the following immigration quotas under a decree published in the official Gazette Nov. 2:

An unlimited number of immigrants will be admitted from Argentina, Bolivia, the United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Potrugal, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

One thousand immigrants a year will be admitted from Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, England, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Youngstown's Smoke Cloud Betokens Happy Days Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Youngstown's smoke pall—that cloud of black spotted with streaks of red and white and green and gray—is getting thicker and taller again—which means that "happy days are here again" for Youngstown and its surrounding cities and towns, if not for their curtains and dust mops.

That smoke pall is the visible evidence also that thousands of men who worked one or two days a week or who didn't work at all a few months ago—the men in the steel plants, railroaders, factory hands, and store and shop workers—are working four or five days a week or at least are back at work.

Youngstown's smoke pall is traditionally Youngstown's business barometer, whose thickness and volume is determined by the number of active blast furnaces, open hearths, Bessemers, finishing plants and locomotives.

In fact, steel reporters quickly learn to read by the smoke and its color just what steel plant units are busy and what operation then is under way.

The smoke now tells the story that Youngstown business is by far the best of 1938, the best in nearly a full year, and that steel production is about double that of six months ago—and that Youngstown is well along on the way back again.

The smoke tells the story that Youngstown's steel production is 57 per cent of capacity, by far the best of any of the larger steel producing areas in the country, against last March, when production was under 30 per cent. Two of the three Bessemer converters, 50 of the 83 open hearths and 14 of the 23 blast furnaces in the area are working—and at high rates.

The Youngstown district—that broad area embracing a population of about 500,000 within 25 miles of Youngstown's Central Square—suffered more from the setback of last fall and winter and spring than did virtually any other steel district—partly because the district was less adequately prepared for it and partly because of the district's "one main industry" character, but the Youngstown district is now snapping out of it more rapidly.

The steel business was booming, with output in the area at World War time levels, when the "little steel" strike hit the area in May of 1937. Overnight production dropped to about 30 per cent, with between 30,000 and 40,000 workers—those employed by the "struck" plants and those dependent upon them—idle for nearly six weeks.

That meant a tremendous loss in wages, a tremendous loss to the two steel companies hit by the strike—Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.—as well as a tremendous loss to factories dependent upon the steel plants, and stores and shops of Youngstown, Warren, Campbell, Struthers, Niles and other cities and towns in the district.

And before the district fully recovered, came the recession in steel. Plant after plant reduced operations, cut the number of working days and hours, shops and stores and railroads did likewise—until the steel output was down at a time to 20 per cent.

Steel suffered worse than other industries—and Youngstown is predominantly steel. In fact, "the steeliest steel district" which probably turns out more steel per capita and per square miles of area than any other leading district.

Youngstown had few diversified industries to buoy her up—but the city held grimly on, then began leading the way up, a few points at a time. And week by week, since last June, operations have been rising steadily, consistently remaining a few points above the national steel ingot average and five to 12 points above the Pittsburgh and Chicago, and Philadelphia steel district rates.

Today, at least a score of thousand additional men are at work on railroads and in steel plants, reemployed since last spring, while many other thousands are getting more employment.

Lights Fool the Hens

No poultryman should be without poultry-house lights. Once light is started in the fall, it must be continued regularly until about April 1, poultry specialists say.

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Spain 'No Longer Menace,' Chamberlain Tells Commons

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared today that the Spanish war is "no longer a menace to the peace of Europe" and demanded that Parliament approve the conclusion of his friendship pact with Premier Mussolini.

He based his argument for such action, which would let him continue his search for general European appeasement, on:

Signor Mussolini's withdrawal of "half" of his infantry forces in Spain and a three-fold conditional promise to retire all remaining effectives and send no more troops or airmen in;

"Most definite assurances" from both Chancellor Hitler and Signor Mussolini in Munich that they wanted no Spanish territory."

Action Demanded

Refusing to postpone or prolong today's scheduled one-day debate on his motion to register the House's approval of putting his April 16 pact with Premier Mussolini into effect, the Prime Minister said::

"It should be disposed of at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Chamberlain was understood to want the Italian treaty made effective as a step to further approaches to Herr Hitler looking toward a four-power understanding that ultimately would lead to a limitation of armaments pact.

"Justification for the recognition of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia is to be found if we feel that recognition constitutes an advance toward general appeasement.

"If the Nonintervention plan (in Spain) is not in operation today, it cannot be said that it is the fault of Italy."

The Anglo-Italian accord, signed at Rome the day before Easter, was designed to be a comprehensive settlement of all conflicts of interest between the two powers in the Mediterranean, the Near East, Africa, and Spain. It has been held in abeyance pending fulfillment of one prerequisite, "a settlement" in the Spanish civil war.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that Signor Mussolini by withdrawing 10,000 troops from Spain had fulfilled a promise he made at the Munich Conference. Britain has indicated readiness to consider such a withdrawal the "settlement" contemplated for bringing the accord into force.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the 10,000 withdrawn represented about half the Italian infantry forces in Spain.

Assurances Renewed

"We have received from Signor Mussolini these definite assurances:

"1. That the remaining Italian forces of all categories will be withdrawn when the nonintervention plan comes into operation;

"2. That no further Italian troops will be sent into Spain;

"3. That the Italian Government have never for a moment entertained the idea of sending compensatory air forces to Spain in lieu of the infantry forces now withdrawn."

"When I was at Munich and I spoke on the subect of the future of Spain with Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini both of them assured me most definitely that they had no territorial ambitions whatsoever in Spain.

No Longer Menace

"I am convinced the Spanish question is no longer a menace to the peace of the world and there is no valid reason why we should not now take the step which would obviously contribute to general appeasement.

"If any justification is required for the policy of the Government in closing our differences with Italy, it surely can be found in the action of Signor Mussolini when, at my request, he used his influence with Herr Hitler in order to make time for the discussion which led up to the Munich agreement."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that only Britain and Soviet Russia, "of all the countries in Europe," have refused full recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, and added:

"If the House approves this motion, then prospects for peace will be improved. Let it put an end to the idea that any State should be kept at arm's length."

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Loyalists Charge 90,000 Italians Still Aid Franco

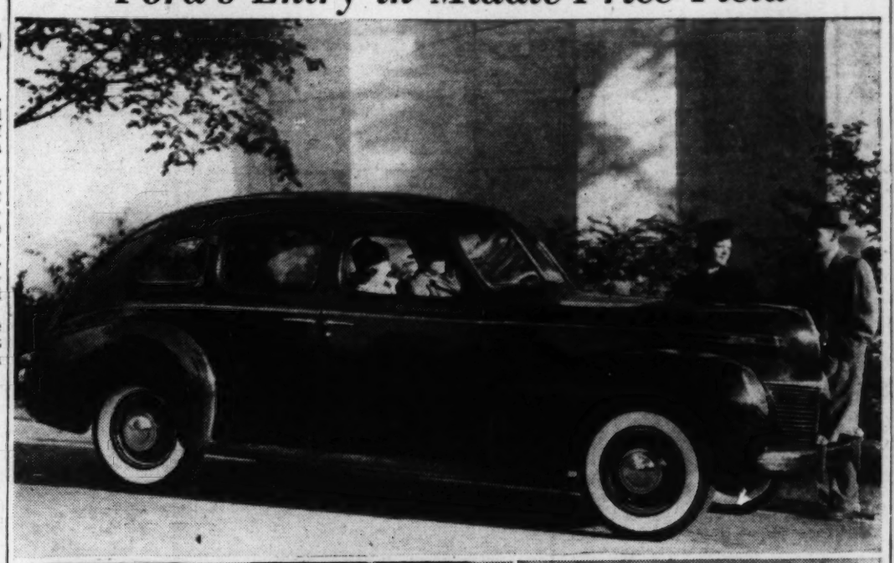
LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Pablo de Azcarate y Florez, Spanish Loyalist Ambassador to London, sent to the British Foreign Office yesterday "certain information" on Italian troops still in Spain, stating there were "about 90,000 Italians in the service of the rebels (insurgents)."

The Spanish Ambassador's note listed 60,000 Italian infantry, artillery and tank troops and 30,000 technicians, including 10,000 "automobilists" and 900 to 1,000 pilots, as being still in the service of Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of the insurgents.

The note asserted 3,500 Italians had landed in Spanish ports between Sept. 1 and Oct. 12 and that bombing planes of a new type "not previously seen in Spain" had arrived recently in insurgent territory after direct flights from Italy.

Italy formally recalled 10,000 of her troops from Spain between Sept. 4 and Oct. 24.

Ford's Entry in Middle-Price Field



The Mercury 8 Town-Sedan Joins the Motor Family

It is a big car, measuring more than 16 feet from bumper to bumper. Both seats hold three passengers comfortably. The view at lower left shows the commodious baggage compartment. The view at right shows the trim front end. Prices range from $894 to $994 on different types at the factory.

Duce Orders Inflexible Drive For Italian Self-Sufficiency

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP)—Italy has made progress in its drive to attain economic self-sufficiency, Premier Benito Mussolini said last night at the close of a series of meetings of the Supreme Autarchy Commission.

"We have gone forward," he said, "and above all we shall go forward in the future."

The Duce promised that "voluntary restrictions and the substitutes of science" would make up for what nature failed to provide. He drew five conclusions from the long sessions:

1. "To reach self-sufficiency the Metropolitan Territories (Italy) and those of the Empire constitute one indissoluble unit."

2. Italy is deficient in meats and fats, but "great projected irrigation canals to be constructed within five years and mainland olive production together with that of the empire" will provide these. (A communiqué reporting the Premier's remarks did not elaborate on the extent of these canals but in previous Autarchy Commission debates it has been indicated they would water vast areas from Italy's great lakes.)

3. In the industrial fields "there are sectors in which nature has given us autarchy, others in which it has now been reached, others in which it is more than 50 per cent obtainable and finally others in which it is entirely or nearly unrealizable. In the latter case voluntary restrictions and substitutes offered by science must function."

4. "The battle for self-sufficiency will be conducted inflexibly, overcoming any visible or hidden resistance which reveals defeatist mentalities. In the Fascist State it is economy which must serve politics, and not vice versa."

5. "I consider the Supreme Autarchy Commission — which will one day be a constitutional organ—like my General Staff, composed of men who believe above all in victory and are bending every effort to the limit to reach it (self-sufficiency)."

The Commission ordered a special committee setup to eliminate national waste.

Reich-Rumanian Parley

BERLIN, Nov. 2 (AP)—Negotiations under way in Bucharest between Germany and Rumania probably are going to determine trade relations between the two nations in the light of Germany's absorption of Sudetenland and Austria.

Already German economic penetration of Southeast Europe has been spurred by new trade arrangements with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Rumania, with its abundance of raw materials, is the coveted prize for further economic penetration and if the current negotiations are successful Gemany hopes to pass another limestone on the road to economic independence of the Western democracies.

Germany is Rumania's best foreign customer. It is understood now that the Reich, hungry for fuel, is anxious to increase sharply its purchases of gasoline from Rumania's rich petroleum fields.

1935 Pact Expires Soon

Economic experts of the two nations are working for a pact to replace their 1935 agreement which expires soon.

Its prestige heightened in the Danube valley by annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, a greater Germany will be taken into account in this new pact.

About one third of Rumania's 30,000,000,000 leu ($222,000,000) export business goes to Germany and about a quarter of that amount consists of gasoline purchases.

As a step toward increasing trade, Germany is understood to be desirous of increasing the ratio of its gasoline purchases from 25 per cent of what it buys from Rumania to 35 or even 40 per cent.

On the other hand, Rumania is reluctant to tie itself to any one nation—especially not to one operating on a barter basis as Germany is, Rumanian sources say.

Rumania rather would do business with nations having currencies favored in world markets—such as British sterling, the French franc, or the American dollar.

Mercury Model Put on Display By Ford Agents

Henry Ford's initial invasion of the middle-price motorcar field between the present Ford De Luxe V-8 and the Lincoln-Zephyr made automotive history today as the Mercury, latest Ford creation with a 116-inch wheelbase, rolled into dealer showrooms for its first public display.

This time the Ford is really a big car, measuring 16 feet overall length and powered by a 95-horsepower engine held capable of crawling slowly with smoothness or accelerating rapidly when desired. Hydraulic brakes are a Ford innovation this year.

In its modern streamlined styling the Mercury 8 bears a family resemblance to the Lincoln-Zephyr, acknowledged this year as a style leader of the motor world. Despite this resemblance the new car has a distinct styling of its own, both in flowing body contours and in interior appointments.

Four body types are available on the Mercury 8 chassis and there are eight color options. The body types are a town-sedan, a sedan, a sedan-coupe and a sport convertible. Exceptionally roomy and comparing favorably with the Lincoln-Zephyr.

All bodies are extra wide, seating three persons comfortably in both front and rear seats. The belt and cowl lines are low, giving driver and passengers wide visibility. Running boards are narrow and bodies are widest at seat level. The unusual roominess of the bodies and the large luggage space at the rear are both achieved without excessive overhang, as a result of able designing.

A notable characteristic of the Mercury 8 is the quietness of interiors. With windows closed passengers are said to be able to converse without raising their voices even when the car is traveling 70 miles an hour. This effective sound insulation was achieved as a result of many months of road and laboratory tests.

Interior styling and choice of appointments are as distinctive as the exterior beauty of the car. Typical of this originality of design are the instrument panel, the two-spoke steering wheel and the steering column support. The instrument panel is tilted to permit the instruments to be read easily. The dial of the 100-mile speedometer is formed in a long arc corresponding to the curve of the steering wheel. The speedometer and gauges are in a group in front of the driver. One of the gauges is a new battery condition indicator.

New ideas in interior tailoring are also carried out.

Boroughs Back British Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—Voting returns for yesterday's municipal [borough] elections in the larger provincial cities and towns throughout England and Wales show that the Government's supporters have somewhat more than held their own.

Government circles claim to have deprived Labor of control in five cities—Brunley, Sunderland, Bristol, Leicester, and Wakefield—against one city [that of Gateshead] where Labor has been returned with a clear majority over all other parties. On the other hand from information received here independently it appears that Labor has also won control in Erith, Kent.

But there has been no big voting turnover in either direction. This on the whole is favorable to the Government because only 574 seats out of a total of the 1,568 contested on this occasion were occupied by Labor nominees when the elections started, which means that the Government maintains its strong position of preponderance in this important branch of administration.

The elections have been fought chiefly on local questions, and especially on the extent to which Labor's desire to increase social service amenities should prevail over the economy which the Conservatives want. National politics, however, has been sufficiently in evidence to enable Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's supporters to claim that the results favor their prospects in the general elections which are now expected next year, though experience in the past has not always confirmed such deductions.

France Shifts to the Right In Tackling Recovery Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 2—Rejecting emergency strong-arm financial methods such as exchange control, inflation, a capital levy, and supertaxation, the French Government has decided to give orthodox economy a supreme chance of bringing about recovery in France.

This is the underlying significance of the split in the French Cabinet and its sudden solution under which Paul Reynaud, who was Minister of Justice, now becomes Minister of Finance, and Paul Marchandeau, who yesterday resigned as Minister of Finance, becomes Minister of Justice.

M. Reynaud, who distinguished himself by his fight for devaluation of the franc prior to September, 1936, when the currency finally fell, has announced that the time for devaluation is now past.

"The problem of recovery is not a monetary problem," he said. "It is an economic and financial problem.'

Traditional Plan Intimated

Asking for a five-day delay to draw up an inventory of the situation, M. Reynaud has set to work on a plan which, it is understood, will follow strictly traditional lines. He is known to favor an outright return to the 48-hour week in the form of six working days of eight hours each, and generally intends to emphasize the problem of increasing industrial production, rather than to take stringent fiscal measures designed to balance the budget.

M. Marchandeau had been converted to the necessity of radical measures if French finances were to be saved. He presented a drastic plan, of which the details are not kpown but which apparently included a capital levy of some sort, the requisitioning of gold, various planned economy measures, and a disguised form of exchange control. In fact he seems to have taken several leaves out of former Premier Léon Blum's recovery plan which the Senate rejected last May. These extreme proposals split the Cabinet and threatened to bring about its resignation, but a solution was finally found in the form of the exchange of posts between M. Reynaud and M. Marchandeau.

Sharp Shift Toward Right

Politically the accession of Mr. Reynaud to the key position of Minister of the Interior and Finance means a sharp shift of the Cabinet toward the right. M. Reynaud belongs to the Center Group in the French Chamber of Deputies. He is acknowledged to be one of the best financial and economic technicians in France, with especial admiration for English methods.

His presence at the Ministry of Finance, however, is likely to have the effect of antagonizing more than ever the Socialists and Communists who regard him as the acme of "big capitalism," a spokesman for the "Two Hundred families" who are said to constitute the financial oligarchy of France.

M. Reynaud's friends say, however, that he is convinced that all classes, Capital as well as Labor, must accept sacrifices if France is to be put back on its feet economically and financially, and they expect him to produce a plan mobilizing all the resources of the nation toward this goal.

One unfortunate effect of the Cabinet split, which nearly brought about the Government's downfall, has been to shake somewhat the country's faith in the firmness and authority of Premier Edouard Daladier. It has been assumed that he himself had certain well-defined plans for the economic restoration of the country. Apparently, however, his ideas were rather general instead of constituting a precise plan of his own.

Hull Points Way to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

is broken up into airtight economic compartments."

Having stated the issue facing the world and his opinion of the weakness and danger inherent in the totalitarian course Mr. Hull then concluded that the only course for the United States to pursue is that on which he has been going, a policy based fundamentally on his trade agreement program which is intended, in theory, to so improve commercial activity and therefore the standard of living of all peoples that dissatisfaction which breeds wars will disappear.

"Not by compromising with any of our basic principles: not by joining a retreat to self-imposed poverty of economic isolation; not by attempting to employ the destructive practices of forced trade, can we make our contribution toward rendering brighter and more hopeful the outlook for ourselves and for the world," he insisted.

G-Men Capture Dangerous Gang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has just solved three kidnapings, three robberies and a murder all at one fell swoop, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, announced here last night.

Three men charged with participation in the crimes have been arrested, while a fourth, similarly accused, is now in Sing Sing Prison, Mr. Hoover said. After the arrest, Federal agents went into consultation with the New York police to determine how the men were to be charged for the multiple crimes laid at their door.

All the crimes were committed during the past year and all were committed in New York City, Mr. Hoover said. The murder was that of Arthur Fried, executive of a sand and gravel company of White Plains, who was kidnaped and murdered when plans for a $200,000 ransom fell through. The kidnapings involved Benjamin Farber and Norman Miller, both of this city, whose ransoms brought the kidnapers $14,900. Mr. Hoover said that two of the accused had confessed. All four men have criminal records, he added.

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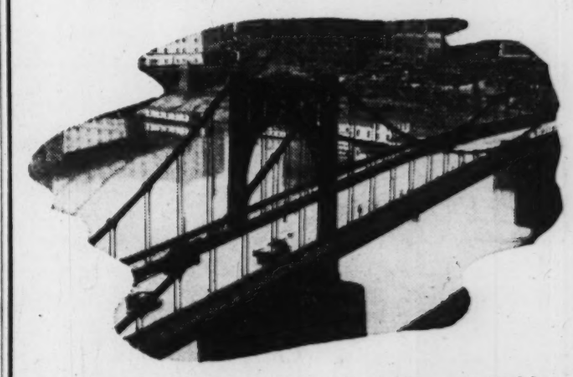

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After 26 Years, a First Book; When a Flat Is a Factory

Author! Author!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the busiest people in New York City these days is Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Atherton says she "isn't doing a stroke of work." By which she means that she is not actually putting words down on paper. But no one who sees her, eager, alert, making the rounds of parties, listening to shop talk in the literary world, gathering new impressions every second, doubts for an instant that all this flurry will result in more writing once she is back in California.

Mrs. Atherton herself says that she finds New York City "very stimulating," in contrast to San Francisco, "where living is so easy that there is a tendency to become indolent."

California is a good place in which to work once you have a plan, according to Mrs. Atherton, but New York is "where everything happens and you can get a new idea every minute."

Knowing what a strong pull California can exert on those who know the state at all, I am just a little reluctant to believe that Mrs. Atherton will remain in the East for the "two or three months" that she plans. In fact I should not be at all surprised if she returned to the West long in advance of the Gertrude Atherton day at Treasure Island next January.

But Mrs. Atherton herself believes she has settled in New York for a long stay and is buying clothes on that basis. Meantime there are a number of parties on the calendar, both for her and for her new book, "Can Women Be Gentlemen?" (Houghton Mifflin).

Of Early California

May Merrill Miller has been 26 years writing her first book. She told me the other day all about it. The book really grew out of her graduation essay from Hanford High School in the San Joaquin Valley. In her grandfather's 1910 Maxwell she drove up and down the valley collecting the experiences of the early settlers. Because her grandfather had come to California in a covered wagon the valley people welcomed her and trusted her with their confidences. They stopped their plowing, their ditch digging, their gardening, their work in shops and offices.

The young May Merrill heard tales of hardship and adventure, of difficulties met and overcome, and one morning she sat in a little "Sandlapper" one-room cabin where the San Joaquin sun shone through the holes left by pine knots.

An elderly woman in a neat wrapper was her hostess, and said to her, "Don't feel sorry for us. Trouble comes to us all and we had our share of it, but we had good times, too. Parties and picnics, friendliness, and good neighborliness."

The young girl recognized that there was something fine in what she was hearing, but she knew that the essence of it was beyond her present grasp.

"Some day," May Merrill told herself, "I will tell the story of my own San Joaquin Valley and my own people." Much has intervened since then. The girl married and went away. She has lived in other cities. She has had children. She has had many other interests.

But all the time she has been trying to learn how to write. She has lived for the most part in college towns and she would work in a course or two during each college session. Those courses might seem far afield from her purpose. But they had a part in teaching the would-be author how people act and why.

Six years ago Mrs. Miller began to think definitely about her book and five years ago she started to write it. Now she is with her husband in Washington, where he is associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. And "First the Blade" has appeared with the Knopf imprint.

Mrs. Miller says that she has named it from the Bible verses, "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth it to the sickle, because the harvest is come."

This, she says, reminds her "that not only is growth succession, but also that in any sort of social progress we can see not only perfection but the improvements and the mistake which together make the harvest of any age."

Just a Factory

The apartment has been a factory, just a factory, says Helen Woodward concerning these past few months when she has been completing "It's An Art" (Harcourt Brace) and W. E. Woodward, her husband, has been finishing his latest biography, "Lafayette" (Farrar and Rinehart).

Mrs. Woodward, who had quite a part some years ago in turning advertising into big business, is pretty rueful about it all. She was too young then, she thinks, to realize how casually and blithely advertising set about changing the habits of a nation. Now, with her new book, she moves into the position of being a stern critic of some advertising methods.

While all this writing has been going on Mrs. Woodward has found some diversion in looking out of her windows on the East River, in playing solitaire, and in amusing herself with her cat. But she is not one to waste her time and so she has turned her chief source of entertainment, the making up of a mystery story, which she has put into a book.

No one, other than her agent and her publisher, knows what that book is. It will appear with quite another name on its title page. Mrs. Woodward intends to remain anonymous. But she has had a lot of fun out of writing it.

Marjorie Shuler

All Very Busy

Margaret Bourke-White

Books Make Them So

Reading down, May Merrill Miller, Gertrude Atherton, and Helen Woodward.

Radio in Britain Learned Danger Of Hoax in 1926

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The British Broadcasting Corporation fervently swore off news hoaxes 12 years ago, when in a famous radio cast the Rev. Ronald Knox, priest, humorist, and detective story writer, dramatized a Red revolution in London—with sensational after effects.

The radiocast told of a revolutionary army capturing London: Listeners heard that famous buildings had been laid in ruins; they heard the crash of the Nelson pillar in Trafalgar Square, the collapse of Parliament buildings; the shrieks of combatants; and were told of massacres of people in St. James's Park.

The radiocaster was trying to satirize Red scares and red-baiting. Through his remarks were interlarded humorous quips and giveaways which made it almost incredible—beforehand—to think that anybody would take the thing seriously.

But BBC soon learned that many people do not grasp satire or see through hoaxes, and that the spoken word coming into their homes over the new medium of radio was itself so incredible as to render any sort of sensational event credible when announced by that means.

The BBC program, early in 1926, came late Saturday night after Sunday papers were printed. Snowstorms held up the delivery of Monday papers in remoter parts of Great Britain. So the industrial north of England was for 30 hours without independent check-up, and many people thought London had really been devastated. Police were kept busy answering inquiries and soothing people for several days.

England and Radio Scares

LONDON (AP)—The "Martian invasion" radio scare of the United States received wide comment in Britain's newspapers Nov. 1 but there was no laughter in a country just emerging from a real war crisis and still uneasy as to the future.

Editorials emphasized that the panic was proof of the vigilant care that must be exercised in the use of radio.

The Manchester Guardian said the scare was a "striking illustration of what might be called the relativity of isolation."

"Europe may be a long way off (from the United States), but Mars came far too near to be pleasant," the paper explained.

"Inculcation of community jitters" is a serious matter, the paper continued and a "reminder of how swiftly panic might be spread by any deliberate malicious use of broadcasting."

Sale of Television Sets Called Unfair to Public

News in Radio

Sale of television receivers at the present time was labeled unfair to the public, and premature, both for economic and technical reasons, by Eugene F. McDonald Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago in a recent letter to stockholders. Announcement that receivers were to be placed on sale in New York prior to the opening of the New York World's Fair brought many requests from Zenith stockholders as to their company's position in the matter.

Premature introduction of television commercially will result in loading the public with undue experimental replacement cost, which in turn, will result in retarding, instead of furthering development and in unprofitable operations for the companies engaging in such a program, Mr. McDonald declared.

The Zenith company, which holds the only television transmission license in the Chicago area, will, in a period of weeks, be on the air with experimental high-definition television, Mr. McDonald said. The company will also have television receivers ready but intends to make no sale of these until in its opinion, television is ready for the public.

Home Television

General use of television in the homes is just around the corner "for stock salesmen only," Mr. McDonald reiterated as his feeling today which was the same as he stated last year at a stockholders meeting. While television held the most fascinating possibilities ever envisaged by an eager public, Mr. DcDonald could not agree that television receivers are ready for mass production and country-wide distribution on any such basis as even the first radio broadcast sets were distributed in the early "twenties."

While the first radio set could presumably receive modern broadcast transmission today Mr. McDonald declared that the television receiving set of one year ago is already obsolete. Television receivers must be matched to and synchronized with the transmitter and any major change in the transmitter will necessitate a change in the receiver. The television standards of today, he said, might conceivably be changed so as to make obsolete all present television receivers.

Television Standards

Within the past few weeks Mr. McDonald said, the Federal Communication Commission has just begun to take up the question of the adoption of television standards.

Other problems which Mr. McDonald said must be handled before television could be given to the public were the necessity to eliminate interference from automobile ignition systems which seriously impairs picture reception; nation-wide distribution of programs which Mr. McDonald estimated would require 2,000 television stations; the stupendous cost of programs for which no source of revenue has yet been provided.

Remote Control

A novel type of remote control of tuning and volume control manufactured and sold by Philco under the name of "Mystery Control" has intrigued radio listeners for some weeks. And for as long the Philco Company refused to disclose the mystery for excellent business reasons.

The "Mystery Control" is a small box with a tuning dial on it which, in the fashion of a telephone dial, snaps the set on and off, tunes stations and raises or lowers the set volume without any visible physical connection between the control and the receiver.

In the October issue of Communication, Robert Hertzog, service editor, now explains the "mystery" control device for the benefit of a mystified listening audience.

The control box, Mr. Hertzog says, is essentially, a battery-operated oscillator. It is designed so that it is normally off and is turned on only during the dialing operations (to prevent battery wastage). The moulded dial has ten positions; eight stations and "loud" and "soft" volume positions. The dial is connected to a pulsing mechanism which times the return motion of the dial so that connection is made to the several dial points at regular intervals.

As soon as the tuning dial is rotated on the control device, Mr. Hertzog continues, the filament of the type 30 oscillator is connected to the battery supply. As the dial returns to its position it sets up pulses in the circuit of the tuning box. These pulses are in turn picked up by a special loop in the receiver itself which is tuned to the output and frequency of the tuning box oscillator.

The pulses from the tuning box actuate a mechanism in the receiver which tunes the set to the station desired, raises or lowers volume, and turns the set on and off.

The normal range of the mystery control is about 25 feet. The control frequency is in the neighborhood of between 350 to 400 kilocycles.

Studio Dedicated

Radiocast transmitting antenna systems in which the mast itself is the vibrating medium are so common in the United States as to cause hardly any comment. Gradually most of the older type suspended antennas have been replaced with the newer type except in lower powered stations.

Station CKTB, St. Catharines, Ont., which recently dedicated its new studios in an old house nearly 70 years old, claims to have been the first radiocast station in Canada to adopt a vertical antenna. Long merely a "phantom" call, CKTB, under the direction of its founder, E. H. Sandell, obtained a license form the Dominion to operate as a full time station under its own aegis. On Nov. 7, 1933, it went on the air from its own quarters and with its own transmitting equipment.

The 224-foot steel antenna tower erected on the south shore of Lake Ontario, near Port Dalhousie, was promptly dubbed the "Silver Spire," rapidly became a landmark for land, sea and air traffic, and from it was derived the present name of the operating company, the Silver Spire Broadcasting Station, Ltd.

Insurgent Spain And Denmark To Exchange Agents

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2 (AP)—An official announcement disclosed yesterday that the Spanish Insurgent and Danish Governments exchanged notes Oct. 29 providing for an interchange of agents between the two countries.

Great Britain in November, 1937, was the first country to appoint a commercial agent to Insurgent Spain, thus establishing relations between the two countries without granting to General Franco's regime either de facto or de jure recognition. Denmark becomes the seventh nation to adopt this manner of recognition.

Thirteen governments, led by Italy, Germany and Japan in 1936, have appointed diplomatic representatives to the Insurgent Government at Burgos.

Greta Garbo No Star To Hollywood Gateman

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Greta Garbo went to her studio Nov. 1 for the first time since returning from Europe and a gateman stopped her with: "Hey, sister, where d'ya think you're going?"

She was accustomed to using that certain entrance—now closed except to extras.

"I'm Greta Garbo," she told the gateman, but he wasn't impressed until a studio policeman walked up and welcomed her.

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"DO YOU TAKE ME FOR A FOOL?
Do you think I would go to bed and leave a fire in my cellar?"
From *New England Colonial Life* by R. M. Lawrence

"The first departure in America from the open fireplace, built of stone or brick, was the cast-iron fireplace invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1743."
From *Old-Time New England*, Oct., 1931

THIS was the reaction of a Bostonian seventy years ago when it was suggested that he consider one of the newly introduced furnaces to heat his home. For two hundred years New England had been accustomed to cling to the open fireside in winter. Bedrooms were icy cold save for the temporary comfort of a warming pan or hot brick between the sheets.

Today an era of automatic heat has pulled the teeth of New England winter. With the touch of a finger tip householders set their thermostats to the desired temperature and coal, coke, oil, gas or electricity dutifully responds. New England's annual household fuel bill totals over $150,000,000, and as an industry the furnishing of these vital products gives employment to thousands.

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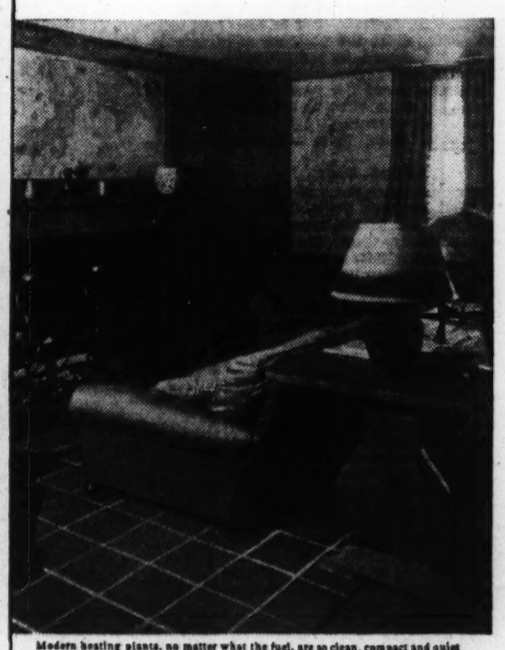

Modern heating plants, no matter what the fuel, are so clean, compact and quiet that cellars now offer additional room space useful for many purposes.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Lavish With Good Foods Are the November Markets

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Rich Autumn Vegetables Vary Our November Menus

Pumpkin, Squash, and Cauliflower Add Fresh Tastes, Along With Delicious Fruits. Then There Is Turkey!

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When ducks fly high" and there's a tang in the air in northern climes, then autumn's on our doorstep. Many are the ways of knowing her! The stark bareness of the cornfield with its golden pumpkin globes—the crunching of the leaves as the children play hide-and-seek—the acrid smell of the burning wood in the bonfire—the whiff of roasting chestnuts in the vender's brazier—the fragrance of mincemeat simmering in the farmhouse kitchen—the merry tempo and the lusty cheers of the football game. We all have our favorite ways of knowing autumn. There's no pleasanter way, though, than to recognize her by her foods.

For autumn is a prodigal time. Our markets are arrayed in fall foods, ready for the magic touch of the housewife. Great snowy mounds of cauliflower to be cooked just right, but not overcooked! Serve with plenty of butter, or cream sauce, and for a real dress-up dinner, cook it whole, drench with cream sauce, sprinkle with grated cheese and crumbs, and bake to a lovely golden brown.

Pumpkin Pie, of Course

Then squash—the big sturdy winter squash or the tiny more sophisticated acorn squash. Those, too, can be baked, then mashed or served in the shell, with plenty of butter. First cousin to the squash is pumpkin. To those of us who live in frosty latitudes, autumn wouldn't be autumn without pumpkin, and pumpkin pie is a tradition. Many housewives still use Grandmother's favorite recipe; there are little modern frills, though, that Granddaughter has adopted. Warm pumpkin pie with a topping of whipped cream flavored with sirup from preserved Chinese ginger and sprinkled with chopped ginger. Pumpkin pie with pecan halves or shredded coconut, or grated orange rind, added to the filling. Pumpkin pie with a border of soft cream cheese or with a topping of tart jelly and whipped cream.

There are peppers, too, in the market—shiny sweet red peppers as well as green. They are used in pickle or relish, but the thrifty housewife will prize them as the basis of an economical dinner: peppers stuffed with meat, or rice and fish, or whatever stuffing an ingenious cook can devise.

How About Mushrooms?

Mushrooms are plentiful, too. They are more inexpensive now that they are cultivated so extensively, and only a few are needed to highlight many an uninteresting dish. Baked round steak or baked meat loaf become real party fare when served with mushroom sauce. Broiled mushrooms with bacon or creamed eggs with mushrooms make delicious luncheon dishes.

Then there are those common everyday vegetables that we couldn't get along without. Onions, the good cook's handmaiden; turnips and cabbage for the New England boiled dinner; carrots, which we eat cooked or raw; and potatoes, that most commonplace but versatile of vegetables. Why, the State of Maine has published a little book that gives 99 ways of cooking potatoes.

Apples and Citrus Fruits

Fruits, too, abound in our food markets. There's a record-breaking crop of oranges and grapefruit this year. These citrus fruits add such zest and variety to our meals, served as appetizer, salad, or dessert. Broiled grapefruit are a novelty first course. Just dot the halved grapefruit with butter and brown sugar and slip under the broiler for 15 or 20 minutes. A hot fruit course on a cold wintry day!

Then there are apples to eat or to cook with. There's hardly a dull spot in our meals but an apple can brighten it up! Good old apple pie or tart, with a topping of brown sugar hard sauce; spiced applesauce with warm gingerbread and a glass of cold milk; apple dumplings with butterscotch sauce; applesauce cake, fragrant with spices and nuts—there's just no end to the things you can do with apples!

Dates, Figs, and Nuts for Dessert

At this time of year the new crop of nuts comes rolling in, all ready for holiday time. These are not to be reserved for special festivities or for cooking. Use them for dessert or for evening refreshments by the fireside. Forget pies or puddings some night and let the whole family migrate to the living room. Carry along the nut bowl, a basket of rosy apples, and for sweets some of the new supply of figs and dates.

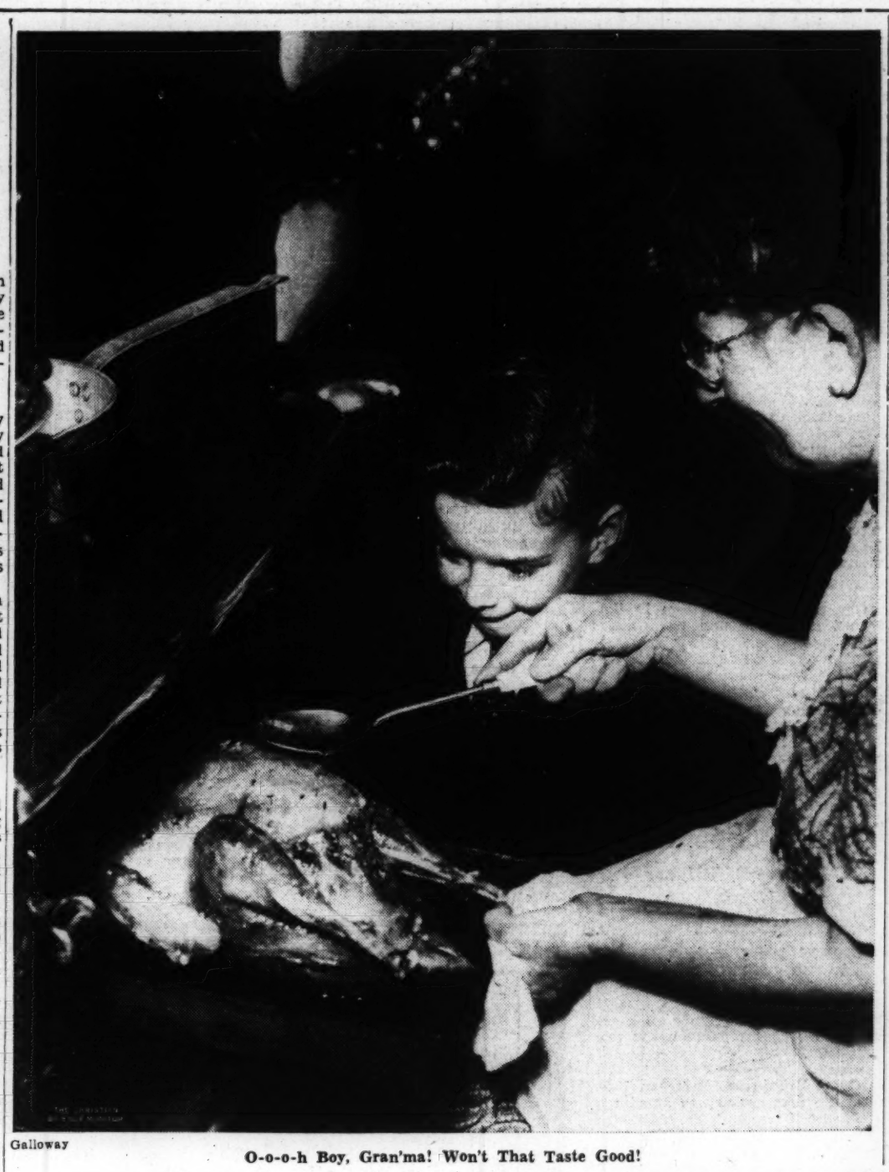
Cranberries and Meats

High up in the roll of autumn fruits are the dashing red cranberries. Time was when we used them just for sauce. Now we serve chilled cranberry juice as an appetizer; crimson cranberry sherbet as an accompaniment to the chicken dinner or as a gay garnish for chilled fruit cup. We make cranberry muffins or steamed cranberry pudding or cranberry relish with chopped oranges, and for afternoon tea we serve little cranberry tarts with a wisp of meringue for a topping.

The markets are filled at this season with more sturdy fare for these crisp fall days. Pork in all its forms: roasts, and spareribs, and chops, and a variety of sausages. Bake the chops with a savory stuffing or with thick slices of orange or apples and drenched with brown sugar and butter. Cook them with a barbecue sauce or with sauerkraut, heavily spiced with paprika. Serve sausages with candied sweet potatoes and pineapple, with old-fashioned scalloped potatoes, or with buckwheat cakes and sirup.

Roast Turkey the Climax

Poultry has an important place in any list of November foods. Just as popular as in our childhood days is real country chicken pie, swimming in creamy gravy and crowned with biscuit crust that melts in your mouth. But the climax of the season is Turkey for Thanksgiving Day. Fashions may change in clothes and in foods, but to many of us, Thanksgiving dinner is a tradition. Roast turkey with plenty of dressing, mashed white or sweet potatoes, creamed onions, and buttered squash and, of course, cranberry jelly. Salads can be dispensed with and the desserts are open to choice: pumpkin or mince pie or baked Indian pudding. We may change the menu as we will; but we all wish to keep the traditional spirit of the Day and of this whole harvest month, with its many reminders of the abundance that is ours.



Galloway

O-o-o-h Boy, Gran'ma! Won't That Taste Good!

Through the Editor's Window

On Mozart's Experience

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were listening to music—Mozart's Divertimento in B-Flat—at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Expecting from its name merely a light little interlude piece to grace a pretty social festivity at some nobleman's order, the richness and importance of this composition, about which I had previously known nothing, turned me again to the symphony program notes. In them I was immediately captured by one sentence that stood out for me as if it were written in gold. It is a sentence I have lived with ever since. "A standing wonder of Mozart's genius," wrote Mr. John Burk, the program commentator, "was that he often gave something infinitely better than asked of him—that he now and then squandered on these frequent and passing gayeties some of his truly precious and undying musical thoughts."

"Infinitely better than asked of him." There came to mind certain persons who always seem to put into their contribution to any occasion, whether great or small, every ounce of sincere effort they have. And I thought what it means, always to find them the same, always to find them giving their best. I knew, too, of definite instances when "squandering" their best on a rather ordinary occasion made a real difference in the life of some other person. And who are we, anyway, to pigeonhole one occasion as significant and another as unworthy of our own important contribution!

* * *

Recently I attended a club dinner after which several political speakers upon invitation set forth their goals. It was a small group, some 50 women business executives—small, at least, compared with the group these speakers as official representatives of the State Committees of their respective parties often addressed. Two of the men, one following the other on the program, interested us all by their contrasting attitudes toward the occasion.

The first arrived in the middle of the evening program, and 15 minutes late for his part in it. He had not even troubled to learn the name of the club he was addressing, and thought it humorous to say he did not know it. He obviously had prepared nothing—and in passing along his impromptu generalities he contributed nothing essential in the short period that remained his on the program. Almost the moment he was through, he excused himself and departed, his thought evidently on something else, and leaving behind him the distinct impression of "Well, that unimportant odd-job is out of the way." Happily the women were a most intelligent group, who would not judge his party policies by his own evident under-estimation of them as citizens worth his best effort.

The one who followed him had arrived in plenty of time to hear other speakers. With deep sincerity and every sign of an earnest effort to be useful, he explained his stand and remained as long as needed to answer questions adequately. One felt that no matter how great and immense any other gathering, he could not give more to it than the abundance he gave or stood further willing to give here.

* * *

I have thought of the homemakers who dress just as attractively and carefully for their own families, albeit perhaps more informally, as they do when guests are expected. What a difference to a woman's children and husband, when she never "lets herself go." Clothes simple and inexpensive—pretty cotton frocks, dainty aprons, graceful hostess gowns, and always neatly worn by one who is well groomed—help add to the efficiency of housekeeping the grace of homemaking. I thought, too, of those little touches that make attractive the home meals. Such things as these help make that difference between "composing," for a seemingly unimportant occasion, a slight piece of music—and composing for any occasion, unimportant or otherwise, a suitable piece of music worthy of one's best ability.

We all know persons, too, who put as much sincere thought and preparation into their part in an informal, especially-called church business meeting in a small church, as they would for a major meeting in a vast city church. It is their habit of living.

* * *

Mozart, I thought, might have said, "Oh, that is just another party given by the Countess for her two daughters — 'Unterhaltungsmusik,' conversation piece—they will fill the place with talk and forget what they have heard—that precious and undying melody I have been mentally hearing fully expresses the grace and essence of what this meeting of people might reach up to; but it is too good—I will save it for a more important time, when I will be properly appreciated. Anything will do for this divertimento."

But Mozart did not. And Mozart not only gave, again and again, what is lasting; but found that in "squandering" his best, regardless of the occasion, he always had plenty more. At least, I like to think this a very real occasion for his "truly precious and undying musical thoughts" and for what Mr. Burk calls his "inexhaustible fertility."

A Wednesday Column

Instead of a Brick Wall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The view from Elisabeth's little apartment had to be looked at. It was there—a warehouse wall, brick rising on brick, thousands of them!

Her purse couldn't quite manage the answer, a lovely batik she had seen, cool and charming with tall palms, through which a procession of elephants wended its way into a mysterious distance.

So there had to be a second choice, an India print. At least it had the same color trilogy, blue, green and lavender, and both measurement and pattern were right.

At the base of the panel where it reaches the window sill, Elisabeth has fastened a shelf upheld by brackets. It is as broad as the window frame, eight inches deep, and painted like the woodwork. On the shelf is an oblong container of dull glazed ivory colored pottery, which holds several sprays of common pasture juniper. It is cool looking and charming against the "prayer rug" pattern of the India print.

With colder weather, the color scheme is changed. Down comes the print, and in its place is to be hung a length of Chinese damask. It is peach color now, but is going to be dipped to within a foot of its length in orange dye, then dipped to half its length in tangerine. The bottom will be dipped about twelve inches deep in warm brown. The result will be tangerine to brown. And it will be a harmonious background for a brown pottery jar of bittersweet!

Women of Europe—As the Storm Clouds Passed

United in Opposing War But Ready to Shoulder the Work of Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

It goes strongly against the grain to write to you about wars and rumors of war, but what can I do? Most of the women with whom I have been in touch during the past weeks have talked of little else. And they have all expressed the same feeling, despite the fact that they come from countries which, had war actually broken out, would have been opposed to one another—France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia.

While recoiling from what might lie before them, all have told of woman's desire to face with courage whatever they are called upon to face. They have emphasized, too, woman's willingness to shoulder the work of defense wherever such work seems necessary.

Recruiting in Great Britain

In Great Britain, as you probably know, recruiting among women has been going on for several months. As early as April, the British Air Council officially recognized an organization known as Emergency Service which, for the past two years, has been engaged in the formation of a pool of possible officers to take charge of women trained to provide supplementary labor for the fighting services.

In May, the War Office announced the formation of Territorial Units made up of women prepared to train for any and every national service in time of war. At about the same time, Sir Samuel Hoare called for women volunteers to help in case of emergency in the protection of the civil population.

Into these organizations women have flocked. Not with any sense of excitement, however. The excitement displayed at the outbreak of war in 1914 seemed, in the present situation, largely absent. The women of 1938 have faced the possibilities of war as a grim business offering no thrill of adventure. And they have faced them with complete calm.

Without Hate

France has much the same tale to tell. Writing from Paris, Elisabet says that "the French women behaved perfectly. Quiet and courageous, without hate against Germany. "Our women know," she says, "that German mothers do not want war."

Unlike the women of Great Britain, women in France are not given to a vast amount of organization. Those of the middle classes are, for the most part, little interested in public questions, and therefore were taken by surprise by the first rumor of coming hostilities. Among the working classes—Socialists and Communists for the most part—better information precluded surprise. Elisabet, who is, I suspect, something of a Socialist herself, says that one of the weaknesses of France lies in the fact that, except in an emergency, the middle-class women do not rise to the call of the nation as do the workers.

The center of activities for French women has been Les Françaises au Service de la Nation, where all types of social workers have gone to offer their services. The Confédération Générale du Travail has undertaken the organization of Trade Union workers, men and women alike. Nursing services have been in the hands of the Croix Rouge, while other bodies—the Union of French Women of the Légion d'Honour, the French League for Women's Rights, among them—have undertaken to offer "défence passive" in the safeguarding of their country.

Tercsi, who lives in Budapest, speaks of a "magnificent uprising" among women in her country. Hungary, until recently entirely unprepared for war, has never suggested to its women the idea of organizing any kind of defensive services. This fact has not, however, stood in the women's way. Without so much as a call, they rose to offer their assistance. Trained and untrained among them volunteered for Red Cross work; hastened to centers where they might learn how to act in case of air raids; went out into rural districts to show the countrywomen how to economize on food. A hurried organization, Tercsi says, but a spectacular one. Those who led it preserved cool heads. With smiles and cheering words, they inspired others to follow.

Across the frontier in the Hungarian Highlands—that tract of country which, under the peace treaties, was included as part of Czechoslovakia—women were at work in much the same way. In the tramcars, in the trains, in many of the houses, hung a printed copy of a prayer written by a woman expressing belief in God, in country, and in justice.

And away again in Czechoslovakia proper, the differences in political outlook left the moral outlook untouched. The women repeated a similar aspiration. "Truth," said the women of Czechoslovakia, remembering their Easter Peace Slogan, "Truth will win."

Poland was more consciously organized. A letter from Warsaw which came the other day, tells of a Committee especially set up to prepare women for national defense. In Poland, women have been trained to form auxiliary corps. They have had experience in camp life; they have been drilled; they know something of discipline. But they have bitterly opposed war, just as the women of Germany are said to have opposed it.

To women everywhere the near approach of conflict by arms has appeared intolerable. They are, however, prepared to face it if justice cannot otherwise be established. Together—where, regardless of nationality, they have been able to group themselves in such organizations as the International Peace Campaign, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations, and the like—they have expressed at the same time their opposition and their willingness.

Women, they have said, will enter war, if enter they must, but women believe in the ultimate discovery of another way by which world order may be maintained.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

A letter from Miss Lovell concerning the women of Europe reaches you on the first Wednesday of each month.

For Those Who Like to Make Their Gifts

Italian Filet Breakfast or Luncheon Sets Are Attractive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An attractive breakfast or luncheon set that has all the appearance of handsome Italian work may be crocheted in simple filet stitch with picot trimming. These doilies make easy pick-up work and answer the purpose for the occasional gift. The thread may be chosen in a color to match one's china, or different colors may be used to make a set in rainbow hues. Any of the soft pastel shades are pretty with napkins to match. The doilies require no frame to stretch them; they are starched very stiff and then stretched on a piece of laundry paper to the right size.

For the breakfast set pictured, a delicate peach tone was selected. There were three doilies, one doily being used as a center piece, and two peach linen napkins. The napkins were finished in Italian hemstitching with picot trimming. While the Italian work added materially to the beauty of the set, plain hemstitching or a crocheted picot edge around the napkins would be equally as effective. If a luncheon set is desired, continue making the doilies until you have the desired number.

Materials Used

For the three doilies, 2 balls of peach mercerized crochet cotton and a No. 9 steel crochet hook were used. For the napkins, twelve inches of peach linen, not too heavy, and of an even weave, was chosen. The napkins may, of course, be larger or smaller, but twelve inches of thirty-six-inch material will make three napkins.

To make the doily, begin with a chain of 96 stitches. Chain 5 more. Turn and go in sixth stitch with a double crochet stitch. Chain 2 and go in third stitch with a double crochet. Continue across row with chain 2 and a double crochet in third stitch. There should be thirty-three squares across. Chain 5 at the end each time. Continue back and forth in this way. Always be sure of your thirty-three squares to keep the work even. Continue the work until there are fifty-two rows. To finish around, put 2 single stitches in first hole. Chain 4 and go with a slip stitch in fourth stitch to make picot. Go in next hole with 2 single stitches and the picot and continue around doily. Finish off with a tassel at each corner.

To Starch and Stretch

To starch and stretch the doilies, take a stiff piece of laundry or other wrapping paper. Draw off a rectangle 11 x 18 inches for as many doilies as you want to stretch. Make a thick boiled starch, dip doilies in and while hot lay carefully and stretch to the required size. Let dry. See that all the tassels run the same way while the doilies are still wet.

For the Italian hemstitching. The work is done with a long, blunt, thin needle, and mercerized sewing thread in the same color as the napkin is used. Draw threads to even the linen. Then divide the linen in three. Allow one-fourth inch for the hem and draw four threads of the linen. Skip four threads and draw four more threads. Repeat this on the four sides. Baste the hem back to the first drawn thread. The hemstitching is done on the right side of the material above and below the center line. Take up about four threads at bottom of center as for regular hemstatching. Then run needle under center and take up four threads above center. Run needle under center to hole at bottom. Hemstitch, then under center to 4 threads at top. Hemstitch, then under center to hole at bottom and repeat, keeping work in small blocks each time.

Picot trimming at each corner makes an attractive finish for the napkins.

Edna Gugenheim

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Italian Filet Breakfast Set for the Making of Which the Accompanying Article Gives Instructions.

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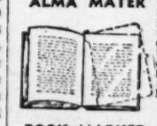
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The Rule of Three

OUR Jaalam folk are a constant surprise to our newcomers. As did Thornton Harvey, they come here slightly amused, slightly superior. Then they discover that lank Tom Cavanaugh, the R. F. D. carrier, knows the Ukraine and South Africa and the Argentine as well as his own small route; that Con Mather, at the Market, is an authority on Colonial lighting and spool beds; that Miss Caroline, our librarian, once taught French in Istamboul. And the newcomers are properly chastened—as was Thorn Harvey by my neighbor Lee.

Thorn took it well, perhaps because, like most of us, there were two of him. Most familiar, for nine months of the year, is the Professor Thornton Harvey who trundles into town laden with knowledge and trundles back laden with themes. A neat, clipped Harvey this, with a hint of an Oxford accent; an authority on the Cavalier poets, this side of Harvey teaches that mystery known as English Composition. But one doubts if the other Harvey could distinguish between a Cavalier poet and a hill-billy ballad singer. All summer this Thorn Harvey, in khaki pants, sweater and a shocking hat, putters about his place on Pole Bridge Road. He trims and tends his orchard, rebuilds henhouses, contemplates adding a greenhouse—and plays golf.

* * *

HERE WAS THORN HARVEY'S first surprise. He and Lee had a major common ground in their orchards, and they found a minor one in golf. Thorn was at first amused to find a Jaalam farmer knowing a niblick from a mashie; it wasn't until after one sound trouncing at Mole Hill, in Chesham, that he learned that Lee had been the Bobby Jones of his college generation. Now and then, this summer, I've played with them, and always, on the trip to and from Mole Hill, we have talked literature. That had been Lee's doing. He has a dry, pawkish humor, and it amuses him to see us so carefully noncommittal. Thorn Harvey teaches, and has theories; I practice, and have none; each of us is a little afraid of the other's knowledge. But Lee has opinions.

"You've read *And Tell of Time*, Thorn? I like it."

Harvey is vague. He places the book in its era, contrasts it with *Gone With the Wind*, mentions *John Brown's Body*. His caution is academic. I find faults in it; technically the book is amateurish—but people buy and read it. Lee eggs us on. Are books written for academic or professional criticism, or for the reader? Whose opinion matters? And Harvey and I are quiet, while Lee enjoys himself hugely. But the other day—

* * *

REALLY, THE WINDSTORM did it. Harvey had an apple tree down before his barn door, and went in town by train. Lee drove in for roofing paper and glass, and I went with him. We were to pick up Harvey at the college, and he had one class still to come when we reached his office. Would we wait? But Lee drawled: "S'pose we attend your class, and pick up a few pearls?" and Harvey shrugged. We were welcome—though we probably wouldn't enjoy it. That should have been warning enough.

It was all queerly nostalgic. We sat in the rear; Harvey read and lectured and men took notes. The clock crawled, and traffic in the Square was a bumblebee's drowsy note. Harvey came to a neat ending, and time still remained.

"We are distinguished," he beamed, "in having visitors." Men craned, grinned at us. And the occasion, it appeared, was thrice-happy in that one of their guests was of firm and sound literary opinion. My neck grew red; I should have known. To ask a few words from the visiting firemen was an old academic trick. I groped for an opening; Lee was grinning, nudging me.

Then Harvey cooed: "We'd really like a few words from you, Lee."

* * *

AND LEE GRUNTED, as one suddenly pushed into cold water. He stumbled past me, and I winked at Thorn Harvey. Lee would, would he? But as Lee perched on the desk corner and rumpled his bleached shock of hair, I wasn't sure. This was his Town Meeting pose—and in Town Meetings Lee usually got what he wanted.

The class stirred, settled. Lee rubbed his nose; one man snickered, and a bookish, bespectacled youth just before me frowned. Lee's eye roved.

"So many bright young faces!" drawled Lee. "Out-of-door faces. I wonder," he mused, "how many of you play golf? Raise your hands." About twenty did. "Okay. Forget literature. I'll talk about that."

Harvey's warm smile became somewhat fixed.

"I quote Caesar," said Lee. "'All golf is divided in three parts.' One might call them Faith, Hope, and Charity. When a certain person—" he glanced sidelong at Harvey—"addresses the ball one has faith, when he swings one has hope, and when the gentle rain of divots clears one has charity. To carry the division further, as you know, the average course has three times three holes. And golf clubs, too, fall into three major divisions. First, there are the woods. These are long, slender sticks with a large wooden head sometimes at one end and sometimes at both. In using the woods one takes three practice swings, then hits the ball with a force calculated to drive it three miles, then walks three yards and repeats. Next come the long irons, shaped like longitudinal sections of a crooked neck squash, and used to drive the ball firmly into the trees fringing the fairway. They are also useful in getting into sand traps. At this point, one comes down the social scale to the third class of clubs. These lofting irons, with faces of differing degrees of obliquity according to the Lombroso classification, are designed to lift the ball over bushes, barns and parked cars into still more difficult positions. Eventually, however, one misses and attains the green. Here one takes three putts, divides the total score by three, and marches on."

* * *

HARVEY DABBED DELICATELY at his forehead, glanced at the clock. Lee rubbed his chin thoughtfully.

"That's just a rough outline," he went on. "And I've wondered, now and then, if there wasn't a connection between golf and writing. I'm no writer. I'm no teacher. And, I long ago found out, I'm no golfer. Neither was Aristotle—but he clunked the ball in the cup when he said that everything had a beginning, a middle, and an end. That's true of golf; and it's true of a piece of writing. In golf, there's your drive; in writing, your introduction. Both are designed to get you going—to unfold your major purpose. One way to drive is to put all your beef behind the ball, either hook, slice or top, and land in the rough. Not a very sound method. Far better to take a moderate swing; don't slug for distance; keep down the middle of the fairway. And for your iron shots the same. I've read yarns, and so have you, in which the writer angled from one side of the fairway to the other, topped the ball, took divots, got into every sand trap on the lot, and came onto the green with a neat sixteen. Not good golf, not good writing. Again, don't slug. Get a clean hit—that is, be clear. Distance will take care of itself. Keep your chin down, your eye on the ball."

Harvey's eye met mine; the bespectacled youth wrote madly.

"And for the ending," drawled Lee, "Like the river, even the weariest golfer winds somewhere to the green. Drives and iron shots are important. But three fifths of your score comes near the cup, in approach shots and putts. You've got to put your ball in that four-inch cup. Not easy. In writing, you're trying to sum up, in a few arbitrary symbols known as words, a shadowy thought that you've developed. And that's not easy. Three putts spoil many a golf score; and more good stories than I can count have been wrecked by sloppy endings. Put in most of your practice near the green."

* * *

LEE SLID DOWN, nodded.

"But remember this: No one ever played a perfect round of golf. And no one, yet, has ever written anything that couldn't be better. But now and then you get a round well toward par; now and then you get a *Hamlet*, a sonnet like Longfellow's on the *Divina Commedia*, an *Old Wives' Tale*. That keeps us going. With every round you learn. And always you have something more to learn. Good luck."

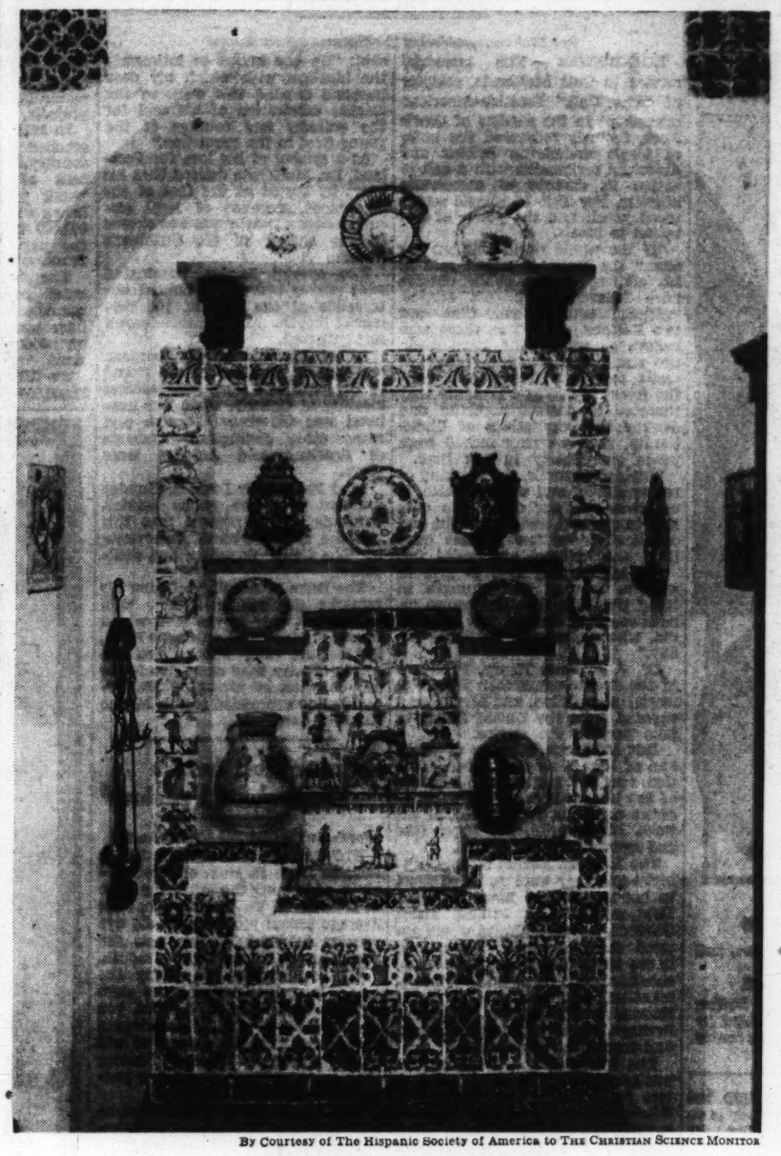
A bell sounded, and feet rumbled in the corridor; men gathered notebooks in a patter of applause. And, in the car outside, Thorn Harvey buckled his briefcase and was thoughtful.

"Something in that," he mused. Lee looked modestly down his nose. "You know, my approach shots are somewhat fuzzy." Lee shrugged, shot me a side glance. But, as Thorn Harvey slid in behind the wheel, he gave Lee's arm a brief pressure.

"Stout fellow," he murmured. "Thanks."

I think he put the ball firmly in the cup, with that.

DANIEL CHASE



By Courtesy of The Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SPANISH CUPBOARD AND LAVABO

IT WAS customary in Spain of the seventeenth century to provide a lavabo in the dining-room of a house for washing the hands before and after a meal. Special pottery was made for such a wall lavabo. Tiles were generally used on the ground floor of the houses of Andalusia and sometimes in Catalonia as a safeguard against insects and against heat.

Unknown Sea

HERE was never oar nor sail,
never keel nor plate nor rudder swam:
only in their hinged and crusted mail
rove the giant crab, the monster clam,
only in this hermit sea
urchin and anemone.

Virginal the beaches spread,
rainbow dust of silicate and shell,
myriad grains of blue and gold and red
to a blazing whiteness blended well;
only up the lazy tide
great primeval turtles ride.

Undisturbed the starfish lies
scarlet on the rocks, and in the sun
darkly bronze the stranded seaweed dries
and the sponge's golden skeleton;
safe in sea-pools perilous
painted conch and nautilus.

One high hour this sea awaits;
till that hour be struck, its voice is dumb.
Bursting up the narrow fretted straits
it shall see the new Magellan come,
and its hidden stores declare
to their master and their heir.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Newness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN old autograph album were found these words, penned long ago, but still ringing with hope and serving to arouse one to new efforts and achievements:

"Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new."

Words are worth only the thoughts they convey, and few carry more inspiration than does the word "newness." Christian Science teaches how we may gain newness in our thought and leave failure behind.

In the history of the children of Israel, as recorded in the Bible, we read that they were admonished to cleanse the altar after making sacrifice and to sanctify it for the new day. Would this not indicate the need for us to begin each day afresh, to leave behind, to clean away, the shadows, discouragements, and disappointments of yesterday and begin anew, fortified by new consecration, new vision, fresh aspiration?

Jesus said (John 13:34), "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you." The old standard of "thou shalt not" was to be supplemented with a larger, a newer standard of a positive rather than a negative nature. Proportionately as this new commandment is put into practice the nature of the individual is changed, a new view of man's relationship to God is gained, and his whole existence takes on new life and beauty. "God requireth that which is past" (Ecclesiastes 3:15). Only today is ours with its infinite possibilities.

Paul wrote (Ephesians 4:22-24), "Put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and . . . put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." On page 324 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read, "Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

The human mind has a tendency to look backward and to grieve over past mistakes; to spend much precious time in regretting its failure to use the opportunities presented and its unwise and unloving actions. Jesus once admonished his hearers to remember Lot's wife. The record does not say that she started to go back; she merely looked back, and her punishment was swift.

To ignore evil neither corrects nor destroys it; but when a wrong is recognized as error, and an honest effort is made to correct it, wisdom bids us turn from it with a firm determination to avoid its repetition, and to lift thought to higher levels. Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 195), "To do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have, is our only means of adding to that talent and the best way to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings."

Each day should be for us as a clean white page. No one can write upon it but ourselves. Shall it be marred by thoughtlessness, selfishness, discouragement, or regret? Or, shall it be illumined by the consciousness of well-doing, tender compassion, sweetness, and unselfed love? It lies within ourselves what shall be written on that page.

No one who is self-centered grows in happiness or usefulness. Self-love clouds his vision, limits his viewpoint, and leads to stagnation. Forgetfulness of human self in an increased understanding of one's spiritual selfhood, however, brings a broadening, deepening, and enriching of character, opening up for him new and greater ways for service and thereby blessing himself as well as others. Vain regrets are worse than useless. Today is ours, with its infinite opportunities, and we can best redeem the past by filling each moment with thoughts and acts which will bear good fruit.

Christian Science teaches that the real man of God's creating reflects every Godlike quality; that he is the full reflection, the full expression of God, and that therefore he has not a single quality which is unlike infinite good. He knows nothing of materiality, for he is forever the likeness of divine Mind.

This likeness cannot be found in matter. Only as one relinquishes the belief of substance in matter and identifies himself with the image and likeness of God, does one come to know himself aright. As one begins to recognize and claim his true birthright as a son and heir of God, there dawn upon his consciousness possibilities of which he had never dreamed, and in this dawning is found a new day which spreads its beams until it develops into the full glory of the noonday sun.

This then is the message of hope and cheer which Christian Science is bringing to the world today: That however dark the yesterdays may have seemed, we may, with uplifted faith and courage, wipe out the mistakes and begin anew.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

There Are No Walls

HERE where the path begins, it's bright
Where birches catch the frosty light,
And birches are all frosted through
With little moons of heavy dew.

This brilliance beats upon the field
And feeds a crop it could not yield
By day: great fruits that twine
Upon the white persistent vine
Of light; pale flowers grown too high
Beneath the sweet commanding sky.

The creatures of the woodland stir
With rime upon their ruffled fur;
The meadow echoes with the beat
And thudding of small velvet feet.

There are no nests, no holes, no walls
For those on whom the moonlight falls.

ELSPETH BRAGDON

NOVEDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN UN viejo álbum de autógrafos se encontraron las siguientes palabras, que se habían escrito hace mucho tiempo, pero que aun llevaban un mensaje de esperanza y contribuían a animar a uno para nuevos esfuerzos y hazañas:

"Cada día es un nuevo empezar.
Cada mañana es un mundo hecho nuevo."

El valor de las palabras consiste solamente en las ideas que transmiten, y hay pocas que puedan traer más inspiración que la palabra "novedad". La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña como podemos renovar nuestra manera de pensar y vencer el temor de que nuestros esfuerzos estén destinados a fracasar.

En la historia de los hijos de Israel, tal como se relata en la Biblia, leemos que éstos recibieron la amonestación de limpiar sus altares, después de sacrificar sobre ellos, y de santificarlos para el nuevo día. ¿No indica esto que nosotros también necesitamos empezar de nuevo cada día, que debemos abandonar y disipar las sombras, desalientos y desengaños de ayer, comenzando de nuevo, fortificados con nueva consagración, nueva visión y nuevas aspiraciones?

Jesús dijo (San Juan, 13:34): "Un nuevo mandamiento os doy, que os améis los unos a los otros; así como yo os he amado." La norma antigua y prohibitiva había de suplementarse por una norma nueva y más amplia, de carácter positivo más bien que negativo. A medida que este nuevo mandamiento se ponga en práctica, se ganará un nuevo concepto de las relaciones entre Dios y el hombre, la naturaleza del individuo cambiará y su existencia toda asumirá nueva vida y belleza. "Dios hace volver lo que había pasado" (Eclesiastés, 3:15). Solo el día de hoy es nuestro con sus infinitas posibilidades.

San Pablo aconsejó (Efesios, 4:22-24): "Que os desnudéis, tocante a vuestra pasada manera de vivir, del hombre viejo, que es corrupto, conforme a las concupiscencias engañosas; y que seáis renovados en el espíritu de vuestra mente, que os revistáis del hombre nuevo, el cual, según la imagen de Dios, es creado en justicia y santidad verdadera." En la página 324 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTRES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy leemos: "La satisfacción que se siente al dejar atrás los lindes del error, y la alegría de verlos desaparecer,—esto indica una disposición que contribuye a acelerar la armonía final."

La mente humana tiene gran propensión a mirar hacia atrás y a preocuparse por los errores del pasado, a perder mucho tiempo precioso deplorando sus fracasos, las ocasiones perdidas de hacer bien y los actos faltos de prudencia y de bondad que se hayan cometido. Jesús aconsejó una vez a los que le escuchaban que se acordasen de la mujer de Lot. El relato de su historia no nos dice que ella se volvió atrás, nada más que miró atrás; y su castigo le vino rápidamente.

El ignorar el mal, ni lo corrige ni lo destruye; pero cuando un mal se reconoce como error, y se hace un esfuerzo honrado para corregirlo, la prudencia nos manda alejarnos de él con la resolución terminante de evitar que se repita y de alzar el pensamiento a un nivel más elevado. Mrs. Eddy dice en la página 195 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "El hacer bien a todos, porque amamos a todos, usando en el servicio de Dios el único talento que todos tenemos, es la única manera de añadir a ese talento y el único modo de acallar un descontento profundo que sentimos a causa de nuestras propias imperfecciones."

Cada día debiera ser para nosotros como una página blanca. Nadie puede escribir en ella sino nosotros mismos. ¿Ha de ser estropeada por egoísmo, desaliento o remordimientos? O ¿ha de ser iluminada por la conciencia de obras de bien, llenas de misericordia, dulzura y amor abnegado? Es para nosotros decidir lo que ha de ser escrito en aquella página.

Nadie que sea egoísta adelanta en felicidad y eficacia. El egoísmo nubla su vista, limita su horizonte mental y conduce al estancamiento. La renuncia de sí mismo, por otra parte, y un entendimiento cada vez más claro de lo que constituye nuestra individualidad espiritual, ensancha, ahonda y enriquece nuestra naturaleza, procurando nuevos y más amplios medios de servicio y beneficiando tanto a nosotros mismos como a los demás. Remordimientos vanos no sirven para nada. El día de hoy con sus oportunidades infinitas es nuestro, y la mejor manera de redimir el pasado será llenando cada instante con pensamientos y actos que puedan producir buenos frutos.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que el hombre verdadero de la creación de Dios refleja todas las cualidades que son a la semejanza de Dios; en efecto, que es el pleno reflejo, la plena expresión, de Dios, y que no tiene, por lo tanto, ninguna cualidad que no sea a la semejanza del bien infinito. El tal hombre no sabe nada de la materialidad, porque es por siempre la imagen de la Mente divina.

Esta imagen y semejanza no puede encontrarse en la materia. Sólo cuando uno abandona la creencia de que haya substancia en la materia, identificándose con la imagen y semejanza de Dios, llega uno a conocerse correctamente a sí mismo. A medida que uno empieza a reconocer y a reclamar su patrimonio verdadero como hijo y heredero de Dios, amanecen sobre su conciencia posibilidades de las cuales no ha soñado jamás, y en este amanecer se encuentra un nuevo día, que va irradiando su luz hasta que ésta llegue a la gloria completa del sol al mediodía.

Este, pues, es el mensaje de esperanza y de alegría que la Ciencia Cristiana está trayendo al mundo hoy en día: Que, por obscuros que los días de ayer hayan parecido, podemos, gracias a nuestro ánimo y a nuestra fe elevada, borrar los errores del pasado y empezar de nuevo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

One Day I Shall Go Back

IT WAS our last day in Tibet, and I wandered off a little way by myself. Only a few hundred yards, out of sight of the camp, and I was alone—utterly and completely alone. The solitary mountains, the wretched, dried-up plants, the icy glacier streams—suddenly I loved them all. Tibet has a definitely hard character, if that expression can be used of the picture which a countryside presents. And as it is difficult to be indifferent to some one of very definite personality, so too with Tibet one must either hate it or love it. There is no middle way.

Before I started on my journey to Tibet an Englishman who had himself spent many years of his life in that country gave me some advice. When he had heard my plans he shook his head warningly and said, " . . . if you once get to Tibet, you won't find it so easy to come home again. Look at me. I first went to Tibet when I was twenty-eight. To-day I'm fifty, and I keep on going back there, and I shall go there again. There is no way of evading that country."

Undoubtedly I was looking forward to green meadows, trees, the singing of grasshoppers, to being in India again. But even then, I knew that I should feel an uncontrollable longing for the icy, deserted solitude of Tibet. . . .

The monsoon rains had set in. The air was damp, and mist hung about everywhere. We only saw the mountain-tops very occasionally. We were already moving from the high Alpine vegetation of the Himalayas proper to the tropical vegetation of their more southerly slopes. We traversed stretches of very poor Alpine pasture with a few firs dotted about on it. Then suddenly a green wall rose up and surrounded us with its darkness. Luxuriant foliage was all about us, brightly coloured flowers shone up at us, and the grasshoppers sang at the tops of their voices. . . .

We drew nearer and nearer to civilization. We found newspapers, post-offices, rest-houses. And then one day at Kathgodam we reached the railway. Kitar and Randshid were given their wages. On a noisy railway platform we pressed each other's hands in farewell. . . .

As the train moved slowly out of the station I leaned far out of the window. Outside I could still see for the last time the line of the Himalayas. They were no longer those proud ice giants among which I had journeyed all those weeks (we had covered more than six hundred miles on foot), but wretched hills scorched by the sun. But they were the last farewell from those mighty mountains.

And suddenly I knew that it could not be a final farewell. One day I shall go back.

And everything will be just the same as it was. The wind will howl over the mountain-tops and my thoughts will go far and free.—HERBERT TICHY, in "Tibetan Adventure." (London: Faber & Faber.)

The Profound Roots of Primitive Art

WE CANNOT, among primitive peoples, speak of the artist's being "called" to his mission. The complicated and pretentious atmosphere that rightly or wrongly always envelops our painters and sculptors, the artistic refinements which we are only too ready to connect with the idea of artistic creation, the exaggerated stressing of an individual talent which is regarded as unique—all such ideas are in direct opposition to primitive thought. No one who has troubled to give primitive art even a cursory survey will ever think of the native artist in that light. This does not, however, mean that primitive peoples have no sense of quality and efficiency, that they are not proud of workmen who are specially clever in producing complicated implements and furniture. The profoundest roots of artistic production, a certain pious simplicity and introspection, are, with them, more of a natural gift than is the case with their white colleague, who at times is driven by poverty of ideas to labour his work with an affected finesse. For the indefatigable imagination, continual readiness to absorb, and keen observational faculty of primitive men are qualities which our European or American artists frequently have to acquire by long study—among coloured artists they usually exist from the outset.—From "The Savage Hits Back," by JULIUS LIPS. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

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Celluloid City of Fascists Makes 32 Films in First Year

ROME (AP)—The Italian Government has created a film monopoly to handle all purchases, importation, and distribution of foreign films in Italy and its colonies. Italy buys more than 100 American films annually.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Where the ancient arches of the Claudian aqueduct cross the undulating plain of the Quadraro area, on the spot where Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer filmed scenes for "Ben Hur" in 1924, rise the ultra-modern establishments of Rome's $3,000,000 moving picture capital.

Cinema City, realization of Premier Mussolini's plan for a film center to produce Italian pictures the competitive equal of the American, British, and French pictures which have hitherto dominated Italy's talking screen, covers 150 acres. During 1937-38, its inaugural year, Cinema City made 32 all-Italian talking pictures.

Construction of the City took place during the Ethiopian war when sanctions were weakening the country's already heavily burdened economy still further: explanation of this wartime building is held to lie in the statement of Signor Mussolini that " . . . the cinema is the strongest weapon!"

In its conception the City has a State project, but its President, Carlo Roncoroni, producer, and port builder at Napes, Genoa, and Massaua, owns and operates it. The studios are rented to individual film producing companies, and the accessories and personnel requisite for picture-making are so complete that the would-be producer, after paying a moderate rental fee, has simply to decide on his story and find his leading actors before beginning production.

On grounds adjacent to the studios and still under construction, is the million-dollar State experimental school for the Italian moving picture industry. It is already supplying producers with cameramen, directors, sound technicians, script writers, actors, extras, and even prop boys.

The position of producer in the Fascist plan for a moving picture industry illustrates totalitarian adroitness for organizing and executing large-scale enterprise. The individual producer is adequately provided for and "The Autonomy for Cinema Credit," a branch institution within the larger Government credit structure, "The National Bank of Labor," stands ready to give full financial backing to his film ventures. The Government also has instituted an annual fund of $200,000 to be awarded in prizes to the producers of the year's best pictures. Cinema City has a clientele of 40 moving picture companies.

Beside the rigid political censorship that rules the Italian screen, there is also a strict moral censorship. Any theme remotely suggestive of lawlessness is forbidden, and Italian firms observe a high criteria in regard to the amenities and proprieties of social conduct.

A recent picture used the romantic theme of a newsboy who, after successfully triumphing over difficulties placed in his way by rich and aristocratic superiors, won the love of a servant girl. The picture was severely criticized by the press and film periodicals for its "bourgeois appeal." It had violated almost a first tenet of the Fascist faith which maintains that Italians are no longer separated by class distinctions—everyone is Fascist.

Twinkling in Italy

Fotopesce

Caterina Boratto

(Top) popular Italian actress, and

Vittorio De Sica

(Below) leading man in Italian movies, which have been aided by the building of a production center in Rome.

Danes Plan Display At New York Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The Denmark building at the New York World Fair, carrying the Danish flag and coat-of-arms, is being built by Americans.

The building is being so arranged that it can do duty both as a frame for the Danish exhibits, and as a meeting place for Danish Americans, with a hall below and a restaurant on the first floor. With its artistic furnishings the hall is to give visitors some idea of Denmark's trade and industries, as well as its cultural and social conditions.

Danish applied art, which is of special interest in the United States, is to take a large part in the decoration of the hall. In conjunction with this there is a special tourist section, where there is to be a continuous show of daylight films.

The restaurant on the first floor is planned to give publicity to Danish agricultural produce, butter, bacon, cheese, fish, and other produce exported.

The official opening of the building is planned for May 2, 1939, but as Denmark's Constitution Day is on June 5, this date has been fixed for a special day of ceremonies.

McKenzie Ideals for Nations Highlight Memorial Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The memorial service to Tait McKenzie, sculptor of "The Call," Scottish-American monument in the shadow of Castle Rock, fittingly reiterated the unity of ideals underlying British and American civilization with a call to action in defense of democratic liberties. For Tait McKenzie sculptured youth and the power of devotion to ideals.

"If the whole world will but realize," the Duke of Atholl said in his address at the public observance following a private service, "without equivocation, that our two Nations, as well as those who believe as we do and have faith, will stand solidly together and will resist and if necessary will fight the forces of evil and brutality that threaten to enslave mankind and destroy the very ethics of Christianity, then we may indeed have peace and liberty in our time.

"Divided counsels, the shirking of responsibility, and want of faith in ourselves and our cause, can only lead to one end, and that is the end of all that our two Nations have lived and suffered and toiled for.

"So let us pray God to give us wisdom, bravery, and strength to tread the path that lies before us, be it rough or smooth, just as those did, whose memories we honor today."

Dr. J. Norman Henry, President of the Scottish American War Memorial Association, and Mrs. Henry voyaged from the United States to take part in the service.

Tait McKenzie, sculptor of youth and of life, of single-minded devotion and the statuesque simplicity of the human heart in its warmly-direct emotions, spoke through his work, his favorite, the eager face and figure of the young Scot.

The Rev. Dr. Burnet of St. Cuthbert's said they were gathered there to honor one who loved Scotland. That memorial in Princes Street Gardens, he said, always would remind them of what they desired to see strengthened, confirmed, and enhanced—the peace and welfare of mankind, and between two great Nations which shared a common heritage, spoke a common tongue, and sought the same ideals.

The whole of the simple service was symbolic of the great sculptor's love for Scotland and the City of Edinburgh, which was his mother's home.

A letter from Mrs. Tait McKenzie said: "No one knows so intimately the idealism with which my dear husband created this work in the intense admiration of his soul for the chivalry and courage of the young Scot in the great war."

As a symbol of his love for Scotland, Dr. McKenzie desired that his heart be buried at the foot of the monument. Because of legal circumstances a nearby site was chosen in the shelter of St. Cuthbert's Church.

The special service terminated with prayer before the annual observance at the foot of the memorial began. An immense crowd had gathered.

Ishbel, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, who had been a friend of Dr. McKenzie since their earliest meeting in Canada, when her husband was Governor General, and many other distinguished friends of Scotland and America were there.

Lord Provost Sir Louis S. Gumley presided over the public service, reminding those present that this was the eleventh annal observance of "The Call's" unveiling and dedication.

The Duke of Atholl, prefacing his remarks on human liberty, paid tribute not only to the men whose names are inscribed on Castle Rock, but to the man who caught the secret of why they came, ready for any sacrifice, by giving poignantly-convincing expression to this hidden flame of devotion.

Senator Holt Assails 'Inadequate Pensions'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—United States Senator Rush D. Holt, of West Virginia, addressing the Townsend Club of Keyser, W. Va., asserted that the average person receiving an old age pension in West Virginia gets the "inadequate" sum of $13.98 a month.

"If you approve of giving the cream to politicians and the skim milk to those who need relief, you can continue to send to Washington those who have supported and will support such practices," Senator Holt told the group of old age pension advocates.

The Senator made it clear that he does not "advocate passing any particular plan of old age pensions."

Netherlands Provides Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A total of 160,000,000 florins (about $7,000,000) has been put at the disposal of the "work projects fund 1934" for the execution of 555 approved work projects.

In 1934 when unemployment had reached its highest level in this country, with an average of 30 per cent of labor unemployed, the "work projects fund" was established with an initial capital of 60,000,000 fl., which in the course of the past years was increased to 160,000,000 fl.

The plan was to have works executed by the State province or municipality, which otherwise would have been put off for many years on account of financial considerations.

Up till now 245 projects, costing 27,000,000 fl., have been completed, while 157 projects costing 47,000,000 fl. are in course of execution. The remaining some 150 approved projects are to be executed in the near future.

To finance these projects, funds were granted as credits to municipalities, provinces, or the State at an interest of 2½ per cent. These credits are to be repaid, according to the nature of the works, in from 20 to 50 years. The wages paid to workers employed in these works are generally about 10 per cent below the wages of the collective contract for the building trades.

This has been done in order to make work in normal private enterprise not lose its attraction. It has often been noticed that when workers who had been unemployed for a long time were employed on "work project fund" works and there regained their skill, after some time they got jobs again in normal private enterprise at higher wages.

The projects of the work fund are scattered all over the country and comprise hospitals, schools, tax collectors' bureaus, town halls, public services, police stations, etc., bridges, roads, restoration of churches and buildings, sewage systems, locks, landing grounds, etc.

Hope Seen in Wage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More than 120,000 South Carolina wage-earners will benefit from the new Federal Wage-Hour Law, in the opinion of John W. Nates, State Commissioner of Labor. He expressed confidence that the statute eventually would prove "the finest thing that ever happened for both employer and employee."

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$745 and up for the new 86 H. P. Hudson 112 De Luxe. $823 and up for new Hudson Six; $919 and up for new Hudson Country Club models.

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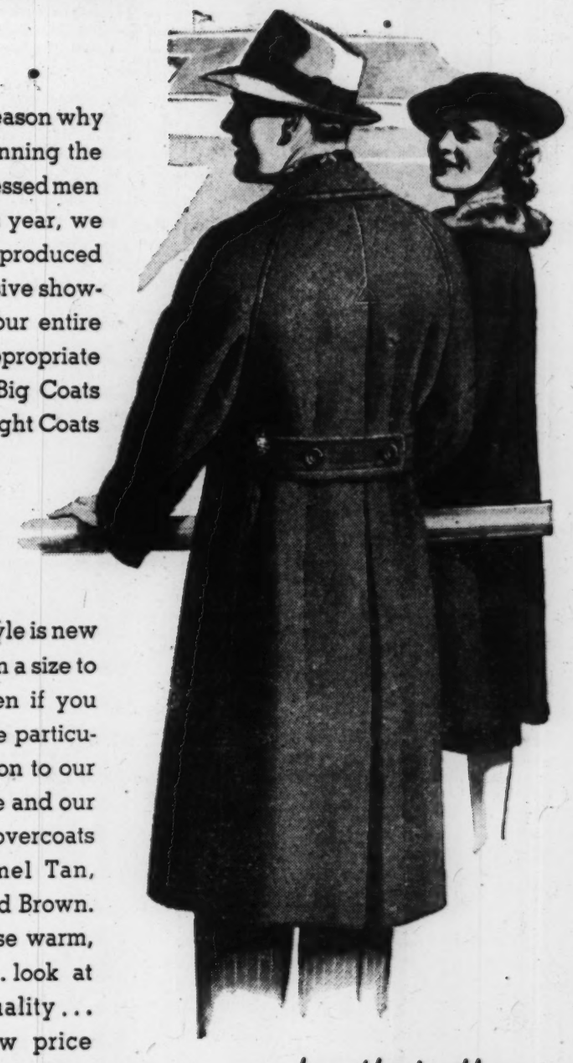

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352 SO. SALINA ST.
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Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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PITTSBURGH
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PROVIDENCE
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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1938

Opponents of Gambling Hope to Solidify Ranks

Drive against horse and dog tracks weakened by putting referendum on county basis.

Few opponents of legalized gambling in Massachusetts anticipate a major victory in their present attempt to repeal the system which has diverted nearly $50,000,000 annually from regular business channels during the last four years.

Only in Hampden County where a strong drive is being made to eliminate dog racing, a particularly sore spot in western Massachusetts, is even an outside chance held out for anti-gambling success.

In fact the hopes of the anti-gambling element were actually shattered during the summer when the New England Anti-Gambling Association failed to file sufficient signatures to place betting repeal on a state-wide basis, despite the adverse action of the 1938 Legislature on the initiative petition for repeal. Instead, the Association which originally had promised to push its petition to the limit for a state-wide vote by the people agreed to a "by-counties" referendum on continuation of legalized gambling under which the favorable vote of only one county will be sufficient to continue betting in Massachusetts for another four years.

What Association Says

The Association's officials insist their action was based on the desire to make at least some gains in the fight against gambling, that the only gain possible at present is repeal of dog racing in Hampden County. They add that to obtain that victory it was necessary to place the issue on a county basis.

Yet such a referendum plays directly into the hands of gambling proponents with whom almost everyone agrees Suffolk County will vote "yes" on the two-point issue and continue gambling in that County and thereby in the State. The gambling interests had worked from the start for a "by-counties" vote if any vote was necessary.

Referendum No. 4 places the question before the people on a split basis. First they are asked to vote on the question, "shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county?" Second, "Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed dog races be permitted in this county?"

The Suffolk Downs horse track group is the chief proponent of pari-mutuel betting, being engaged in an expensive advertising campaign to prove that Suffolk Downs has provided millions of dollars for the old-age assitsance fund, at the rate of approximately $2,000,000 a year, this fund being financed from liquor and betting taxes. Furthermore, the track points to the thousands of jobs provided through racing and the millions of dollars in other beneficial expenditures by the tracks.

Big Slice for Tracks

Yet none of the track proponents have pointed out that horse tracks receive 6½ per cent of all betting receipts, and the entire total of admissions, while the State receives only 3½ per cent of the betting total in taxes. On the other hand the dog tracks take 11½ per cent of the betting receipts and all the admissions.

So profitable has dog racing been at Wonderland Park that one racing season was sufficient to pay for the building of the entire plant at Revere.

Nor do the racing interests emblazon in billboard and other advertising the fact that since legalized betting was established in Massachusetts illegal booking operations, which racing proponents contended would be eliminated through legal betting, have increased tremendously in this State. Experts claim that illegal "bookies" do a business many times greater than that conducted at the tracks.

Therefore, opponents of racing believe the argument of proponents that repeal of legalized gambling would allow "bookies" to run wild is fallacious. Furthermore, the former contend "bookie" operations are the result of lack of police regulation.

More of Opposing Arguments

In addition to arguments that race tracks perform a public service by paying $2,000,000 annually into the old-age assistance fund and more into municipal treasuries for local property taxes, opponents point to the added police protection necessary; to the wave of embezzlements traced directly back to betting operations; to the influx of undesirable

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Betting Referendum And What It Means

The accompanying article is the third of five discussing arguments for and against the four state-wide referendums on the Nov. 8 Massachusetts ballots and various local questions in several communities. The fourth article regarding local option on sale of liquor will appear tomorrow.

AFL Helps CIO Gas Workers End Brockton Strike

While the public has become accustomed to news reports of CIO and AFL factions and their national leaders, at swords' points over details of labor issues, the two organizations adopted more friendly tactics here yesterday and by co-operation ended the two-day strike at the Brockton Gas Light Company.

Both groups of workers are at their posts today.

When the CIO gas workers went on strike, while-collar workers from the rest of the organization took their places to keep the plant working. Plant firemen, AFL men, immediately threatened to strike and tie up the entire company if strikebreakers continued at work.

At a special conference called by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation at the request of Gov. Charles Hurley yesterday, employers and the two groups of employees settled differences with the following agreements:

1. The strike be officially declared off.
2. All employees return to former occupations without discrimination.
3. The management agrees that in the contract to be negotiated there shall be a clause recognizing the right of union workers, under the statute, to make voluntary assignment of future wages for payment of union dues.
4. The management agrees to insert in the contract to be negotiated a clause dealing with new, regular employees to the effect that it will recommend and use its good offices to have new employees become members of Local 12002 in the usual way. This does not apply to employees in a supervisory capacity.
5. Following the return of employees to work, the company agrees to enter into negotiations immediately with CIO Local 12002 for the purpose of negotiating and signing a working agreement.

Brockton Awaits Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 2—Delegates and visitors from nearly 2,000 Protestant churches throughout the State will gather here for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Council of Churches Nov. 14 and 15 in the Porter Congregational Church. All meetings are free and open to the public.

Fuller Enters GOP Campaign To Aid Ticket

Will make radio plea to independent voters — Ely's scheduled radiocast stirs speculation.

Unlimbering of the big political artillery of the Republican Party will take place tonight when Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor, is scheduled to deliver a radio address backing the Republican ticket and seeking to attract to the Party the votes of numerous independents.

It is understood the Fuller appearance, the first in recent years in a political campaign, is believed to have resulted from a proposal made to the Republican State Committee by Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy, one of the younger element in the party. Some time ago Mr. Hedges proposed that Mr. Fuller, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts and numerous other leading Republicans be drafted to push the GOP ticket to election.

Meanwhile, political observers were endeavoring to determine the meaning of the advertised radio speech of Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor, who has been a political enemy of James M. Curley, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, for several years. It has not yet been determined whether Mr. Ely will speak for the entire Democratic State Ticket or make the split in the Democratic ranks more apparent by supporting Leverett Saltonstall, the Republican nominee for Governor.

It was learned that Mr. Ely will endorse the candidacy of Paul A. Dever, Democratic nominee for Attorney General, but informed circles insist he will not support Mr. Curley.

The Fuller speech is expected to be a blistering criticism of Mr. Curley whom he defeated by a tremendous margin in 1924 in the gubernatorial race.

Turns on Curley

During last night's GOP rallies at New Bedford and Fall River Mr. Saltonstall continued his attack upon Mr. Curley by demanding from him an explanation why there were 6,000 more men and women unemployed in the cotton industry in Massachusetts than when he entered the Governor's office under the slogan of "work and wages."

At the same time he charged Mr. Curley with "brazen impertinence" and with insulting the citizens of South Boston when Mr. Curley stated if Mr. Saltonstall "ever walked down the streets of South Boston with that face, he would be put in the hospital within 100 yards and it wouldn't be long before he had a real South Boston face."

Mr. Saltonstall averred "it was to be expected that my idle-promising opponent would run wild with slander and epithets—and it was expected that I should become the target of his temper—but it requires the maximum of effrontery for him to insult the people of South Boston the way he has. . . .

Good Word for South Boston

"I have many friends in South Boston and I have always found the

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Bluenose Skipper Sets Course North

Wide World

Capt. Angus Walters

Skipper of schooner Bluenose that won the international fishing championship in races off the New England Coast, shown as he left East Boston Airport

E. F. Zwicker

for Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr Zwicker is President of the Bluenose Schooner Company. The racing schooner is on its way home.

Captain Walters Flies for Home—But Without Cup

Capt. Angus Walters, skipper of the Canadian saltbanker Bluenose which captured the international fisherman's title off this coast last week, set out for home from East Boston Airport today—but had to leave his just-recovered Halifax Herald trophy behind.

Captain Angus arrived at the airport well before the takeoff time of 8:30 a. m., the cup under his arm, keeping company with a large picture which had been presented to him and a sizable array of baggage.

Airport officials then handed down the opinion that the skipper was stowing more baggage than one ticket permitted and some of the cargo would have to be jettisoned. Capt. Walters thereupon consigned his silver loving cup to the care of an express company to be forwarded to his home in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

The Captain was accompanied by his son, Stewart, and E. F. Zwicker, part owner in the victorious schooner. They flew to the terminal at Bangor, Maine, and there were to board a chartered plane for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Arthur W. Brannen, officer of the Canadian Club of Boston, which entertained the skipper at dinner last night, went to the airport to see Captain Walters off. A number of other club officials were present.

Before boarding the plane, Captain Walters expressed satisfaction over the treatment he had received in Boston.

Nothing was said about the cup which was mysteriously "missing" the day it was to have been presented to the victorious skipper, along with the still-missing prize money for winning the series of races over the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester. The cup turned up yesterday in the Home for Little Wanderers.

Christian Science Lecture Scheduled for Friday Noon

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater Friday noon at 12:15 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be Christian Science: True Science Meeting Modern Needs." The lecturer, Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., of Seattle, Wash., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Vanderbilt in Rhode Island Seeks Upset of Quinn Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2—The outcome of Rhode Island's battle of ballots seems to depend on the popularity of William H. Vanderbilt, millionaire sportsman and gentleman farmer of Portsmouth, and on the ability of his young Republican followers to break the well-established Democratic State organization headed by Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

Veteran politicians are openly saying that Walter E. O'Hara, former President and General Manager of the Narragansett Racing Association track, is to be an important factor. His "square deal" program is reported to be gaining many supporters. His vote is expected to cut into the total for Governor Quinn, whom he has attacked continually in his radio addresses weekly over Providence broadcasting stations.

Two weeks ago, it was generally believed that the entire Democratic slate would be renamed, with a margin of three to one over the G. O. P.; but because of the drive of the Republicans the past week, indications are that the outcome will be closer than expected. The results of the investigation conducted by the Providence police, who have been given the lists of names said to have been placed on the registration books from addresses which turned out to be vacant lots, mill property and theaters, will also play an important part in the manner in which votes are cast.

Two issues of the campaign thus far are State relief, and "honest elections." The Democrats are charging that if the Republicans are named, there will be a new policy of relief, which will not have the advantages of the WPA and the PWA; and they point out that the Republican-controlled cities and towns have failed to use the Federal grants since they have been made possible.

On the other hand, Mr. Vanderbilt and his followers are admitting that they will seek new arrangements for relief, saying that all persons in need will be given aid regardless of their politics. The G. O. P. speakers have charged that relief is given on the basis of party affiliation.

The Republicans are optimistic that Charles R. Risk, former Congressman from the First District, will be selected over the Democratic candidate, Congressman Aime E. Forand. Two reasons are given for this conviction:

1. The rift between Mr. O'Hara and the so-called machine of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy in Pawtucket, and the general disorganization of the Democrats reported in Cumberland, Lincoln, and Woonsocket.
2. The removal of plants from the Blackstone Valley to other States after charges that the Democrats were responsible because of threatened taxation. This condition has divided the workers who could formerly be counted on to vote in the Democratic column.

In the Second District, former State Senator Edward J. Fenelon, who was named as the Democratic candidate for Congress to replace Dr. John M. O'Connell, recently resigned, is reported to be favored in the South County, where most of the hurricane rehabilitation work is being done.

His opponent, Harry Sandager, former Pawtucket sports editor and Cranston G. O. P. leader, is confident of a vote in his city and the Providence districts to offset any gains made in the normally Republican districts along the south shore of Narragansett Bay.

The campaign has been marked by the absence in the political arena of Democratic U. S. Senators Peter G. Gerry and Theodore Francis Green. With the exception of the address at the Democratic State Convention, Senator Green has not been prominent in the interest of his party. He has been devoting his efforts to rehabilitation work before swinging into the Middle West to assist his Democratic colleagues who are seeking re-election. Senator Gerry has not appeared in any capacity. It has been reported reliably since the senior Senator sold the Providence News-Tribune and allowed his personal political organization to disband, that he was done with Rhode Island politics.

Control of Floods: Has Vermont Found Way to Start Work?

Tentative agreement announced on site for dam avoids disputed issue of State rights—No power development involved in project—Two views of significance of action.

Advocates of Federal flood control for New England speculated today upon the significance of the tentative agreement announced Monday between Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring for construction of a dam and reservoir at Union Village, Vt.

Does it mean, they asked, that a permanent solution has been found for the States' rights controversy which has delayed construction of flood prevention projects in New England for the last two years? Does it mean that the way has been opened, at last, for actual spade work on the much-needed Federally-aided projects?

While it is too early for conclusive answers to these questions, reporters for The Christian Science Monitor in Washington and Boston stated today that available evidence indicates the fundamental controversy over power rights continues unchanged. Boston foresaw the possibility of a start being made on construction of flood projects through a temporary sidetracking of the power issue.

Choice of Dam Sites Believed to Open Door To an Early Solution

The fact that the four flood control dams proposed by the Federal Government for immediate construction in Vermont and New Hampshire are not power dams is regarded here as the key to possible early solution of the States' rights controversy which has delayed such construction for the past two years.

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont announced Monday that the controversy between his State and the Federal Government over construction of a dam at Union Village, Vt., was "close to solution," and Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire has arranged for a conference at Washington tomorrow regarding three dams to be built in his State.

Thus, it is evident that an effort is being made to adjust the objections raised by the two Governors after President Roosevelt approved the four dams and allocated preliminary funds for construction on Oct. 4.

Solely Flood Control

The factor giving most hope of an amicable settlement, in the opinion of observers, is the fact that the dams—one in Vermont and three in New Hampshire—are intended solely for flood control purposes, not for power development, and were so listed in the official War Department report to Congress last session.

Under these circumstances, it is argued here, it is possible for the contending groups to reach a settlement—and pave the way for speedy completion of the flood prevention projects—by sidetracking the power issue on the ground that it is not involved directly in these projects. Such a temporary shunting aside of the main dispute already has made possible the Vermont settlement, in the opinion of observers.

Of course, as it is pointed out on the other hand, both here and in Washington, that New Hampshire laws are different from those of Vermont, and no assurance can therefore be given that an agreement on New Hampshire flood control is achievable outside of the

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Washington Announces Tentative Agreement On Vermont Dam Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—So far as War Department officials here are concerned the negotiations with Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont over the Union Village flood control dam site have now reached the point of "agreement on principles."

It is emphasized at the same time that no final arrangement has been concluded. It is further emphasized that nothing in the current agreement over a single dam site provides a precedent for solution of controversies over other prospective dam sites in other States.

So far as Union Village is concerned, the Secretary of War has, it is explained, agreed to the proposal of Governor Aiken that Federal acquisition to the necessary land be obtained by the method of State purchase to be followed by transfer to Federal ownership with reimbursement to the State. This method was accepted as an alternative to outright Government condemnation proceedings.

Precedent Discounted

But while procurement by this method has been approved by the War Department, it is stated here that details of the contract or deed have not yet been decided.

There are external reasons for discounting the theory that this settlement will provide a general precedent. The Union Village project is markedly different from many others. Army engineers do not consider Union Village suitable for power development. Therefore the factor which has caused the major controversy between New England States and the Federal Government is not involved.

Another weakness in the precedent theory is that Vermont law is different from New Hampshire law. The present agreement relates only to Vermont. New Hampshire is a different matter which is slated for discussion between representatives of the State and of the War Department as soon as Harry A. Woodring, Secretary of War, returns to Washington.

It is taken for granted among observers here that the absence of the water power issue was what really made possible the agreement over Union Village. There certainly is no available information which would justify any assumption of abandonment of the Federal Government's contention of jurisdiction over water power development at flood control projects which it builds. It is considered in informed circles to be most unlikely that the Government would at this stage, in the controversy capitulate to the demands of New England States for retention of power jurisdiction.

As Washington sees it, the issue is whether private power interests in New England shall be permitted to prevent development of cheaper electricity in New England. It is assumed here that if jurisdiction over power development is left in State hands it means no development, since—so the Federal view goes—the States are dominated by the private power companies.

Federal officials feel that if Federal money is to be spent on flood control dams the public should obtain some additional benefit from the sums spent in the form of more and cheaper electricity to be produced as a by-product of the flood control dams. Every indication still points to the determination of the Government to develop power in connection with any flood control dam which is suitable for such development.

Decision on Local Option Up for New Hampshire Vote

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2—When New Hampshire voters go to the polls next Tuesday they will have not only an opportunity to vote on candidates for major offices but will vote on the liquor question and four proposed State Constitutional amendments.

Under the local-option feature of the State's liquor laws, voters of each community are given an opportunity to vote every two years on whether beer shall be sold in their community and whether a State liquor store shall operate there.

The election of 1936 brought few changes in the attitude of the various cities and towns in respect to the liquor and beer question. Some changed from wet to dry while others went the other way. However, there was no decided trend in either direction.

A movement has been under way to acquaint voters with proposed State Constitutional amendments adopted by the Constitutional Convention last May.

Proposed Amendment

The four proposed amendments would permit:

1. Absentee voting at bi-annual State elections.
2. Give the Legislature the right to define the word "pauper" as related to voting rights.
3. Prohibit the use of such motor-vehicle revenue as the gasoline tax and motor-vehicle registration fees for any purposes other than the needs of the Motor Vehicle Department, State Police Department, and State Highway Department.
4. Would permit the Legislature to enact legislation establishing graduated income and inheritance taxes, to provide legislation ending stock-in-trade taxes, to permit enactment of a sales tax with exemptions for food and other necessities, and establishment of legislation to permit the handling of timberland as a special type of property in regards to taxation.

Democrats approve the tax proposal except for the sales tax. Republicans approve the work of the Constitutional Convention but Gov. Francis P. Murphy, a candidate for re-election, is known to be opposed to enactment of any new types of taxes. This stand is based on the conclusion that while relief to other types of taxable property may be in mind when such new taxes are provided, in the end it simply means more taxes and subsequently more money to spend.

New NYA Center

The National Youth Administration is going to open another training center for unemployed young men at Lincoln next week. The new center will serve an entirely new purpose. Before youths are assigned to a particular training center, they will spend several weeks at Lincoln where an attempt will be made to determine for what work they are best equipped. Then they will be transferred to specialized training centers. These include, Berlin, which

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

League Found Taking Steps To Win Nonmember Nations

A new League of Nations—direct in its appeal to certain large nonmember states, and enjoying greater co-operation from the other nonmember states—was envisaged last night by Denys P. Myers, research Director of the World Peace Foundation, and Research Librarian of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

This outlook, he said, addressing a meeting of the League of Nations Association on Beacon Hill, is based upon a series of eight amendments designed to make the Covenant of the League an instrument entirely independent of peace treaties, and upon certain trends among nations regarding the league's operation.

Nations' Objections

Amendments are t hose decided upon at the last meeting of the League Assembly at Geneva, copies of which have been sent to various member states for ratification.

The main objection to the League of Nations, Mr. Myers declared, is not to the so-called spirit of the League, but to certain stipulations in the League's Covenant. Germany, for instance, objects principally to close connections between the Covenant and the Versailles Treaty; and the United States objects to the Article XVI on the application of sanctions, he pointed out.

Changes in the Covenant, as proposed by the last Assembly, should eliminate Germany's chief objection, he declared. Indications of a trend among nations to regard application of sanctions under Article XVI as being subject to conditions existing among member states, rather than as a coercive fiat of the League, eventually should do away with parts of the Covenant objectionable to many states. This trend is seen in the recent resolution presented at, though actually rejected by, the International Congress of League of Nations Association held at Copenhagen; and a speech made in the League Assembly by Earl De La Warr during the Czech crisis defining Britain's arbitrary interpretations of the Covenant, especially Article XVI.

Contemplated Changes

Another change contemplated is greater collaboration between the League and nonmember states, he continued. It is recognized by nonmember states, he said, that the economic documentary service supplied by the League is of considerable value to them. Germany, for instance, finds it expedient to supply the League with statistics regarding its own business and financial conditions in order that it may be included in the League's analyses of economic conditions in Europe. Some nonmember states, he pointed out, like the United States, participate extensively in committee and other work of the League, although they do not "pay freight" and sit in the Assembly or Council. Such collaboration, defined in a protocol stipulating definite measures, would insure continuation of the League's work of international co-operation.

At present, the United States may enter the League without any formal invitation, because of its inclusion in Article IV naming it one of the principal Allied powers. But the contemplated revisions of the League's Covenant, Mr. Myers pointed out, would make it necessary for the United States to make a formal entry, should it so desire in the future.

Gadsby Named For Second Post

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today submitted to his Executive Council the nomination of Charles F. Gadsby, Cambridge attorney, as Justice of the Somerville District Court to fill the vacancy left by the late Judge Malcolm E. Sturtevant.

In submitting Mr. Gadsby's name, Governor Hurley withdrew his nomination last week as special justice of the Roxbury District Court. The nominee, formerly the Governor's personal counsel, is acting as Executive Secretary. The Governor named James A. Delay of Boston to the Roxbury position.

Governor Hurley also nominated John H. Morris of Cambridge as a member of the State Industrial Accident Board to take the place of Joseph A. Parks of Fall River, whose term expired last May. Mr. Morris formerly served as chief counsel to the Labor Relations Commission.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair, becoming cloudy during tonight, with slight temperature change; Thursday cloudy and somewhat colder; showers are probable on Friday; gentle to moderate northerly to east and southeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy probably light rain in north portion.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably light rain in north portion Thursday. Not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer in west and central portions tonight. Thursday increasing cloudiness, somewhat colder on the coast. Friday showers.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness. Friday showers.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to east or southeast winds. Fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	45	New Orleans	68	68
Bermuda	70	68	New York	48	46
Chicago	58	56	Norfolk	48	48
Denver	38	38	Philadelphia	48	46
Helena	36	34	St. Louis	58	58
Kansas City	68	66	Washington	58	58
Miami	74	74			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 2
B—Minimum, Nov. 1

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:45 p. m.; height 8.5 feet
Thursday, 7:16 a. m.; height 8.7 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:07 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9. Extended for another week.

Uptown—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen and Ruth Donnelly. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also "My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10.

Radio Programs—Page 13

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:45 a. m., 3:15. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 10:05 a. m., 1:40. Previews tonight "Service de Luxe," starring Constance Bennett. 7 and 10. Also "The Storm," with Charles Bickford. 5:30 and 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne Quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor.

South Station Theater—
Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra, "Demons of the Deep." Arthur Murray shows you "How to Dance the Shag." "Popeye & Katsenjammer Kids" cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10. Tomorrow: "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson and Otto Kruger. Also "Youth Takes a Fling," with Joel McCrea.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Brookline Village Theater—
Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray in "Sing You Sinners." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa." 2, 5, 8.

Scollay and Modern—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 4, 6:55, 10. Also "Garden of the Moon," starring Margaret Lindsay. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang and Lynn Bari. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:44, 9:52.

Exeter—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also Paul Kelly and Constance Moore in "The Missing Guest." 2:08, 4:55, 7:45. Tomorrow: "Time Out for Murder," with G. Stuart. Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor.

Strand—
"When Were You Born," with Anna May Wong. Also "Mr. Chump," featuring Johnny Davis. Tomorrow: Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter in "Kidnapped." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels; Grantland Rice, Football, cartoons, Travel in Cuba, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator."

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by the Polish pianist, Jan Smeterlin. 8:30.

Dance

John Hancock Hall—
Dance program by Martha Graham. Selections from her latest work, "American Document." 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will present a guidance lecture on Chinese Ceramics. 11 a. m.

Twentieth Century Association—
Lecture on "The World in Its True Colors," with luminere autochrome slides by Miss Murdoch. 3. Public invited. 3 Joy Street at the Club House.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Eddie Shore Not Satisfied With Minor League Terms—Harry Gates Quits School

Valuable Player Sidelined As Bruins Prepare to Start

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Lou Gehrig or Joe Di Maggio of hockey—Eddie Shore—is definitely on the sidelines.

When he failed to board the train for Toronto with the team last night it placed him in the hold-out class and his case has been referrred to Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League.

The big veteran Bruin defenseman is not without just cause to command a salary that not only exceeds team mates, but equals or betters others in the league. The cause would rest in his having been chosen on last year's all-star team and then walking off with the Valuable Player trophy of the league. You cannot turn your head away from achievement like that.

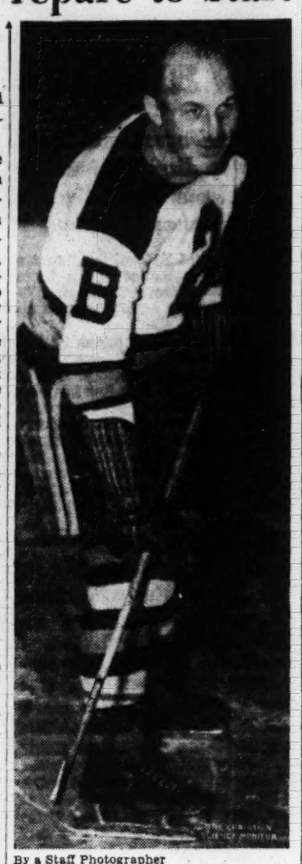
Other considerations on the Shore side would be his popularity on Boston ice and his mixture of popularity and ability to draw the rivalry ire of fans in other rinks. People pay their money into many, many games just to see Shore, whether they like or dislike him.

Without exact figures, for hockey business is kept close in the family, we borrow those of others regarding Shore's salary and demands. Last year his salary was cut in half. He accepted the cut and a proviso that should an old injury re-occur his contract was to be voided immediately. The injury did not reappear and he proved his worth as of old.

Since he completed the entire season, and at top form, he wants figures this year nearer to what he believes he is worth, which would bring back some of the cut of two years ago. Rumors have it that he has been offered $6,000 and that he wants the league limit of $7,500. If his $6,000 offer is the same as last year and that was a cut of approximately one half, he must have drawn $12,000 two years ago, which, according to the league, exceeded the limit.

Eddie Shore may be a hold-out, but somehow he does not seem like a hold-up in this instance. He is about to enter his 13th seaso with the Bruins and no one player of modern history has featured hockey headlines or played better for his team than Mr. Shore. Unfortunately, sentiment is something you seldom find in this league, and past services are appreciative only up to the time to sign contracts.

The Bruins have been a profitable investment for years and years. They never give out figures regarding profits or loss that carry much weight, but it is natural that the club wishes to show high numbers on the black side of the ledger. To this end drastic measures are sometimes necessary and perhaps Shore is one move considered along these lines.



By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Shore

Of course the Bruins can get along without him, but no one who can even hold his stick is in sight yet, and Shore is a long way removed from being ready to retire. He has superb confidence in himself and believes he is not asking for an exorbitant price. With this his conviction, he intends to stay on the sideline until satisfied. And unless Shore is satisfied with his figure it would be better not to have him on the ice.

Big Ten Conference

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	2	1	0	19	3	1.000
Ohio State	2	1	0	48	7	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	1	17	12	.667
Wisconsin	2	0	1	44	26	.667
Michigan	2	0	1	65	14	.667
Iowa	1	1	1	40	45	.500
Purdue	1	1	1	13	14	.500
Illinois	1	0	2	12	29	.333
Indiana	0	0	3	2	24	.000
Chicago	0	0	3	28	114	.000

Canadiens Are Much Stronger Than Last Year

MONTREAL, Nov. 2 (AP)—There's only one Montreal club in the National Hockey League this season for the first time since the now-defunct Maroons joined up in 1924. And everyone concerned with it, from Manager Cecil Hart down to the humblest rookie who couldn't land a job, agree it ought to go places.

The squad will wear the familiar Bleu-Blanc-Rouge uniform of the Canadiens and will have the speed to make it a 1938 edition of the "Flying Frenchmen." Otherwise its a well-balanced mixture of Montreal's French and English representatives.

Union Should Help

The union of the two teams should help Montreal's hockey fortunes in more than one way. The Canadiens get all the best dates now and this Fall they have made a determined and apparently successful effort to win over the fans who formerly would turn out only for the Maroons. At the pre-season get-together with the sports writers, they even did all their speaking in English so everyone could understand.

The most colorful Canadiens of Howie Morenz's day are gone, with the sole exception of "Black Cat" Johnny Gagnon. Little Aurel Joliat, after 16 consecutive seasons with the Habitants, has retired to become coach of the Verdun Maple Leafs, an amateur club affiliated with the Canadiens. "Pit" Lepine, who played almost as long, will pilot the International-American League "Farm" at New Haven. Marty Burke (that sterling Frenchman) was given his outright release. In addition young Joffre Desilets was traded to Chicago for Louis Napoleon Trudel, who will be the team's utility player.

Complete Forward Line

When the Maroons folded up, the Canadiens took a complete forward line—Bob Gracie, stellar play-making center; Herb Cain, sturdy left-winger; and Jimmy Ward, speedy right-wing veteran. They also took defensemen Marvin "Cy" Wentworth and Stew Evans, both husky veterans, and young Des Smith, who failed to beat out Red Goupille for the fifth defense position.

Hart, who cautiously admits the team "looks good," insists that none of the three forward lines can be designated as the "first." Every line has speed, goal-getting ability and they're all good at back checking. Gagnon will hook up with Gracie and Cain on one trio. Ward, Paul Haynes and Toe Blake form another and the third will be Polly Drouin at center, Rod Lorrain at right wing and George Mantha at left. Al Mondou, a 10-year man with the Canadiens, may win the utility job from Trudel.

Heavy Defense

Forming a defense heavy enough to hoist opposing forwards clear out of the Forum, Wentworth will team up with Albert (Babe) Siebert, all-star rearguard for the past three years, and Evans will pair with Walter Buswell.

Wilf Cude, the Welsh goalie who joined the Canadiens several years ago after starring with the Detroit Red Wings in one of their good years, claims it's "the best team I've ever played behind." He predicts "we'll finish in either first or second place."

With the utmost caution, Manager Hart merely says, "we shouldn't have too much trouble making the play-offs."

Under this season's plan, only one of the seven clubs will be eliminated from the play-offs at the season's end.

Mason Is Retained By The Detroit Red Wings

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (AP)—Charley Mason's patience seemingly was rewarded last night with a job in major league hockey. The minor league veteran, who was a minor sensation in his first practice game with the Detroit Red Wings recently, was retained on the Wings' roster as the club got down to its 16-player limit.

Manager Jack Adams announced the sale of Ronnie Hudson, right-winger, to Providence of the International-American League. The sale cut the roster to 16, and while Manager Adams made no further announcement, it was taken to mean that Mason, also a right-winger, was certain to stay with the Wings.

Adams also announced the sale of Butch McDonald, left-winger with the Wings' farm club at Pittsburgh, to Minneapolis of the American Association.

Vermont Football

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 2 (AP)—The University of Vermont's eight-game football schedule for 1939 was announced yesterday by Graduate Manager S. C. Abell.

The Catamounts will open with Amherst on Sept. 23 and meet St. Lawrence, Colby, Union, New Hampshire, Rensselaer, Norwich and Middlebury on successive Saturdays.

Exhibition Hockey

Canadiens 4, Springfield 0.

Promoted to First String

Web Day, 155-pound Tufts' center, won back starting position for Saturday's game with New Hampshire at Medford.

New England Sidelines

Irwin Kopecky and Bob Pence, Boston University right tackle and right end, respectively, have withdrawn from the Terrier football squad, it was learned last night. The Athletic office said "it was for the best interests of the team." Kopecky, a regular for three years, was considered one of the East's leading tackles, while Pence was expected to develop into one of the leading pass-receivers of the squad.

Reports from Tampa University's football camp say that the Florida eleven looked far from impressive yesterday when they lined-up against Boston University's offense as put on by the freshman eleven. The yearlings stopped the varsity's offense and then went on to score two touchdowns against their upper classmen by using Terrier plays. The varsity squad, numbering 22, leaves tomorrow morning for Boston.

Harvard concentrated on a defense to cope with the Chicago Maroon's offense yesterday. The Maroons use the same type of attack as is employed by the Chicago Bears, professional eleven. Members of the Crimson squad who did not see service in the Princeton game were put through a rugged scrimmage. Bart Kelly, end on the junior varsity for two years, was promoted to the varsity by Coach Dick Harlow.

Back to fundamentals went the Chicago eleven yesterday as it prepared for Harvard on Saturday. A lengthy drill in both blocking and tackling preceded a scrimmage with the freshmen.

A two-hour scrimmage which saw Yale's varsity push the jayvees all over the field was Coach Ducky Pond's way of tuning-up his team for a good Brown eleven on Saturday. The Eli's came out of the bruising Dartmouth game in good shape and will be ready to meet the Bruin at full strength.

Brown's gridmen had their first scrimmage in two weeks yesterday as they rushed preparations for the Yale game. The Bruins, with only one defeat this season, will enter the Bowl favored to down a scrappy Bulldog. Every member of the varsity squad is expected to be fit for the tussle.

A light passing workout, both on offense and defense, made up the major part of yesterday's practice session for Dartmouth's varsity. Coach Earle Blaik had the second team scrimmage with the freshman.

Cornell, idle this Saturday, went to work in earnest yesterday for its game a week hence with Dartmouth. The coaches stressed the kicking end of the game. The Cornell Athletic office reported a sell-out, with 29,775 tickets sold.

Two sophomores are being groomed by Coach Bo McMillin of Indiana for the Boston College game on Saturday. Either Harold Hursh or Tim Bringle will get the starting call in the backfield to fill the spot vacated by Joe Nicholson, now on the injury list.

Tufts' footballers, smelling victory in the air for the first time this season, went through a lively workout on the Medford Oval yesterday. The Jumbos meet New Hampshire on Saturday and should down the Granite State eleven. Web Day, 155-pound center, has won back his varsity pivot job and will answer the kick-off against the Wild Cats.

Two injured regulars, Bill Little and Ken Harding, returned to the Northeastern grid squad last night and went through their first workout in a month. Little was hurt in the B. C. game, while Harding was injured in the Bates tilt. They will not be ready for American International at Springfield on Saturday night. However, Coach Jimmy Dunn hopes to have them fit for the final game of the season at Upsala a week from Saturday.

Phipps Raised To Ten Goals In Polo Ranking

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The United States, looking forward to defense of the International Cup against Great Britain next June, yesterday was given four 10-goal polo players for the first time since 1925 when Michael G. Phipps was boosted to the top of the ranking list for 1939, where he joined Hitchcock, Stewart Iglehart and Cecil Smith.

Phipps, for the past two years No. 1 for the national open champion Old Westbury team, is 27 years old, has been playing tournament polo since 1930, and played against Great Britain in the last international series at London in 1936. He had held a nine-goal ranking for the past year.

Hitchcock is the lone holdover from the 1935 10-goal quartet, which included Devereux Milburn, Watson Webb and Malcolm Stevenson. This foursome had staged a successful defense of the International Cup the year before.

Another outstanding promotion in the new ratings, which become effective in two weeks, was that of Raymond Guest, back on the Aknusti team which won the Waterbury Cup, from 7 goals to 8. Aidan Roark, Irish star who is expected to play on the British team next summer, was given a similar boost in the U. S. rankings, while C. V. (Sonny) Whitney, captain and back of Old Westbury, went from 5 to 6.

The revised list places 11 Americans at 7 goals or better. In addition to the four 10-goalers, there are Raymond Guest and Eric Pedley of California at 8, and Elmer Boeseke, Jr., of California, G. H. (Pete) Bostwick, Winston Guest, Elbridge T. Gerry and William Post, 2d, at 7. Post was dropped a notch from 8 goals. Other important changes were:

Cyril Harrison, E. A. S. Hopping and James P Mills, from 7 to 6; William G. Reynolds, 5 to 6; Peter Perkins, son of the veteran Arthur Perkins, 3 to 5; Lewis Smith, young Buffalo (N. Y.) player, 4 to 5; Ivor Balding, 7 to 6, and J. C. Rathborne, John R. Fell and Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., 6 to 5.

New American Farm

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 2 (AP)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Manager of New York's National Hockey League Americans, announced yesterday he has completed a working agreement with Winnipeg's Junior Monarchs. The Americans are the second N. H. L. club to tie up with a Western Canada junior organization. Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers having linked up with the Edmonton Athletic Club.

Foxx Is Voted Most Valuable Player in A. L.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—For the year's most gallant comeback in sports, Jimmy Foxx today was selected the American League's most valuable player of 1938 by a landslide vote of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Considered on the downward trail a year ago, and bothered all last summer by a condition that made the game anything but a pleasure day after day, the likeable "Double-X" not only stayed in there for 149 games, but dynamited his way to the batting and runs-batted-in championships of the league.

It was his big bat, above all else, that enabled the Boston Red Sox to finish in second place in the junior circuit campaigning after their pitching staff fell apart.

Thus, Jarring Jimmy, who polled 305 points of a possible 336, becomes the first player to win the most valuable award three times during his career. As a member of the great Philadelphia Athletics teams of a few years ago, he won the award in 1932 and repeated in 1933, when he batted .364 and .356, respectively. This year, his 14th in the American League, the husky from Maryland's eastern shore hit for .349 and drove in a near-record total of 174 runs.

First With Nineteen

Jimmy was named first for the most valuable player award, by 19 members of the 24-man writers' voting committee, who polled their ballots under a new point-scoring system this year. Each writer selected a most valuable list of 10 players, ranked in the order he rated them. A first-place nomination received 14 points, second nine, third eight, fourth seven, etc. In addition, each writer selected an additional "Honor List" of 10, which did not count in the voting.

Every member of the committee put Foxx down on his most valuable list. Of the five who failed to name him first, two selected him second and one each ranked him third, fourth and fifth. So powerful was his backing that there was really no contest.

The only others to receive first-place selections from the writers were the World Champion New York Yankees' top battery mates, Belting Bill Dickey and Big Charley (The Red) Ruffing. Dickey received three nominations, and Ruffing two.

Dickey's first-place votes, together with 11 second-place ballots, two each for third, fourth, fifth and seventh, and one for sixth, gave him second place with 196 points. Ruffing was fourth with 146.

In third place, the writers selected Big Hank Greenberg, Detroit slugger who failed in his bid for a new all-time home-run record after walloping 58 four-baggers.

All Foxx

The story of the most valuable award, however, was all Foxx. In 1937, Jimmy hit a weak .285, falling below the .300 mark for only the second time since he was brought up to the big show from Easton, Md., back in 1924. The "Experts" took that lowly batting average as indication the 185-pound first-base ace was all through, that his star was on the wane after a brilliant run which saw him lead the Athletics to three pennants and bring Connie Mack $150,000 in cash in the trade that sent him to Boston.

But from the start of this year, these same "Experts" were forced to eat their words. Foxx began taking enemy pitching apart almost from the opening gun. For the second time he won the batting crown, repeating the honors he captured in '33. He hit 50 homers and he was probably the most feared batsman in the league. His 197 hits were good for a total of 398 bases, tops in the circuit.

Foxx is the first Boston player ever to win the award in either league in the 15 years the writers have been selecting a most valuable player. They did it from 1922 through 28 for the league award, and, after a lapse in 1929-30, they have voted a most valuable for the Sporting News Trophy since 1931.

Eight members of the Champion Yankees received one or more votes. Joe Di Maggio, second in the running to Charley Gehringer of Detroit last year, finished sixth this season, back of Buck Newsom, "Iron Man" hurling ace of St. Louis. As a team, the Yanks polled 489 points to set the pace, with Boston's 411 taking second place.

American League Valuable Awards

Year	Player	Club
1922	George Sisler	St. Louis
1923	Babe Ruth	New York
1924	Walter Johnson	Wash.
1925	Roger Peckinpaugh	Washington
1926	George Burns	Cleveland
1927	Lou Gehrig	New York
1928	Mickey Cochrane	Philadelphia
1931	Lefty Grove	Philadelphia
1932	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1933	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1934	Mickey Cochrane	Detroit
1935	Hank Greenberg	Detroit
1936	Lou Gehrig	New York
1937	Charley Gehringer	Detroit
1938	Jimmy Foxx	Boston

Dartmouth's Football Star Leaves Eleven and College

Dartmouth College football hopes rose and fell all in the space of a week when Harrington K. Gates, senior and star blocking-back, unexpectedly reported for football last Wednesday and as suddenly dropped out again on Monday. This time he has resigned from college and retired to a farm in Amherst, N. H., 12 miles out of Manchester, headquarters of a religious colony called the "Legion of God."

Gates had been a regular on the Big Green eleven for two years, but elected to give up football this fall. The reason implied for leaving football was studies, but consensus at Dartmouth was that football was "too worldly and aggressive" for Gates' religious beliefs. Three days before the Yale game Gates, torn between football and his beliefs, reported to Coach Earl Blaik.

At the time Blaik debated the advisability of permitting his return, but was swayed beyond his usual disciplinary requirements to overlook this case in the hope that it might be helpful to the boy. He practiced Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and went to New Haven with the team for the Yale game.

His presence in the line-up gave a lift to his team mates and the Big Green defeated Yale 24 to 6 with Gates a prominent star defensively and offensively. Aboard the tram to Hanover and at the training table Sunday noon he appeared happy at having returned to football and told Robert P. Fuller, publicity director and close friend, that he wished that he had been out for the team all fall. At four o'clock the same afternoon he taxied to White River Junction, boarded a train to Manchester, N. H., and went to the farm known as the Salem Turkey Farm, leaving no explanation other than a letter of resignation. The official Dartmouth College statement of Dean Lloyd K. Neidlinger follows:

"Harrington Kenneth Gates has resigned by letter from Dartmouth College. For the next few days, however, this resignation has not been accepted by me.

"Gates' complete allegiance to a cult with headquarters near Manchester (N. H.) has been known to us for some time. I understand that he has given up football because the agressive character of the game had been interpreted as contrary to the tenets of his faith.

"To determine whether Gates had left voluntarily or by compulsion and to convince him to return and finish his senior yeor, I went to Manchester taking with me two of Harry's close friends—Robert P. "Whitey" Fuller and Joe Pyrtek. Due to co-operation of Chief of Police O'Neil of Manchester, we located the colony of the Legion of God at Amherst and talked with Harry Gates. He insisted that he had left college voluntarily, and he refused to leave the colony and return with us to Hanover. He seemed convinced that he should complete his college course, but uncertain that he could remain in college and resist the temptation of football.

"I feel that we have fulfilled our official obligations and since we cannot keep him, we have no alternative other than the acceptance of his resignation if he does not return shortly."

W. M.

British Sport Leaders Issue Peace Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—Thirty-four of the leading sports figures in Great Britain have issued one of the most unusual statements ever to be put out by a group of sportsmen. It appeared in the London press of today. Noting the recent imminence of war, the statement calls for "moral rearmament through sports" to build national unity, and mutual understanding and peace between nations.

Among those who signed the statement are Capt. George Eyston, holder of the world land speed record of 357.5 miles an hour; H. W. (Bunny) Austin, Britain's top ranking tennis player, member of Davis Cup Team, 1929-37; S. C. Wooderson, Jr., holder of the world record for the mile run; Len Hutton, who made the world's record cricket test match score of 364 runs against Australia, September, 1938; R. A. Whitcombe, British open golf champion; George Allison, Manager of the Arsenal Football Club; Bernard Darwin, British Walker Cup golfer; the Duke of Beaufort, master of the famous Beaufort Hunt; and twenty-six others.

Referring to a widely read letter by Lord Baldwin and co-signatories which recently appeared in The Times, setting forth the need for moral and spiritual rearmament, the 34 sportsmen said:

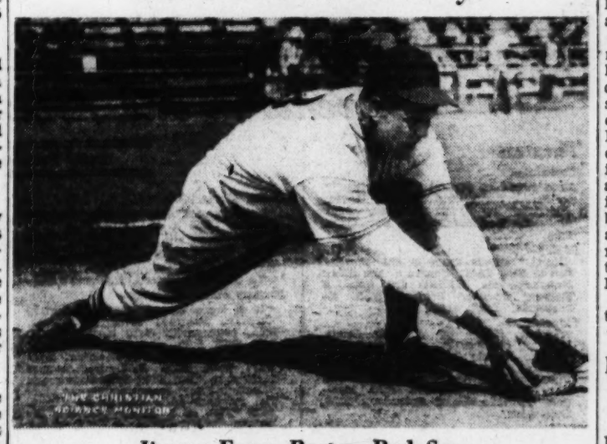
"Lord Baldwin and his co-signatories in their widely read letter have proclaimed their belief in the need for moral and spiritual rearmament. We, the undersigned, representing sport in its various forms, feel impelled to take up that call, and awaken to their responsibility individuals and nations alike, so that the spirit of national service may no longer be evoked only when war seems imminent, but may ever be active in the cause of good will, mutual understanding and peace. In this we believe that sport, which lies close to every British heart, has a leading part to play.

"The high standards of sportsmanship, fair play and clean living have a great share in building character, and have, through sportsmen governed by these principles, been carried into national life. They require to be carried deeper in order to remove dissatisfaction and the spirit of unrest and restore to the country faith in its high mission and purpose. We believe the task of sportsmen is to assert the principles of sport—fitness, discipline and teamwork—so that they become dominant in the life of the whole country.

"Individual sportsmen morally fit themselves can influence the whole sporting world. They can foil, for example, the attempt of materialism to exploit sport commercially. Defensive tactics to safeguard personal reputation and position will die a natural death. An even greater effort will be made to provide adequate playing fields and sports facilities for all. The sporting world morally rearmed can in turn influence the life of the whole country.

"Nor is this all. Sportsmen morally rearmed will have an influence reaching far beyond their nations' boundaries. On the natural meeting grounds that sport provides, they can create between all peoples irrespective of class, creed and nationality, bonds of unbreakable spiritual quality. Because sportsmen know the meaning of discipline and sacrifice which sport demands, it is up to them to give the lead. Discipline and sacrifice are needed today for the restoration of Britain's true greatness and the creation of a new chivalry and a new spirit of unselfishness among the peoples of the world."

Third Time for Jimmy



Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox

U. S. College Football Stars to Visit France

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Six of last season's prominent college football players, five from the East and one from the Big Ten, have accepted invitations from Coach Jimmy Crowley of Fordham to play a series of five or six exhibition games in France in December.

The group includes Johnny Michelosen, back, and Frank Souchak, end of Pittsburgh; Joe Woitkoski, Fordham halfback; Warren King, flashy Dartmouth ball-carrier; Vic Fusia, Manhattan back, and George Bell, Purdue center. Don Hensley, Pitt center, also is considering making the trip.

Crowley plans to take a squad of 20 or 22 players. They will leave early in December, and will include Paris, Lyons and Marseilles in their itinerary. Their opposition will be furnished by French Rugby teams instructed in football fundamentals by Crowley.

Ruth Wants to Manage The St. Louis Browns

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2 (AP)—Babe Ruth would like to manage the St. Louis Browns baseball team next year.

The former home-run king telephoned last week and asked for the job, President Don Barnes said yesterday.

"We told him that we would be glad to give him consideration along with others," Barnes explained. "He did not come to St. Louis."

Ruth has been mentioned with others as a possible successor to Charles (Gabby) Street, who was dismissed during the last week of the season. He coached the Brooklyn Dodgers during the past season.

College Cross-Country

N. Y. U. 15, C. C. N. Y. 40.

Where to Dine

BOSTON, MASS.

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MEET THE GIRLS JUNE LANG

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NEW YORK CITY

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RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45th. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20

WALTER HUSTON in The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-8266
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

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DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Cir. 6-6363 Evgs. 8:30 Sharp $1.10 to $2.50. Mats Wed and Sat. 2:30 Sharp $1.10 to $2.20

Maurice Evans presents HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS, MAURICE EVANS, KATHERINE LOCKE, HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Lkc. 5-4664 Prices 55c to $2.20
Evgs. 6:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2 P. M.
Abridged Version SATURDAYS at 5:25

Harvard Law School Classes To Miss Two Familiar Figures

Prof. Joseph H. Beale, who taught and lectured for the past 20 years on the conflict of laws at the Harvard Law School accompanied Prof. Williston in retirement from the faculty. Mr. Beale was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1861 and because of the inflexible provision of the Harvard Corporation that no one shall continue teaching after reaching the age of 76, he completed his work at the Law School at the close of the last 1937-38 semester.

"I shall miss my classes at the Law School but I am glad of an opportunity to complete my 'Legal History of the Plymouth Colony,' on which I have been engaged, in somewhat desultory fashion, because of my teaching and lecturing on the conflict of laws. Besides it takes a lot of physical strength to teach two classes with 225 students in each. I delivered the same lecture to both classes.

"Conflict of laws means the correct choice of law to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of a matter which has two-state connections. A couple living in Vermont who get married in Massachusetts and separate afterward; or, two persons, living in different states who have made a contract by correspondence which one or both wish later to break afford instances where knowledge of conflict of laws is necessary to effect a settlement. Several editions of my 'Cases of the Conflict of Laws,' have appeared. This was followed by a shorter 'Collection of Cases on the Conflict of Laws,' which was also well received."

Appointed in 1912

In 1912, Professor Beale was appointed to the Isaac Royall Professorship of Law at Harvard University and continued as Royall Professor up to his retirement. It is the second oldest professorship of law in the English-speaking world and was founded in 1815 and endowed, in a limited way, by Isaac Royall of Medford, Massachusetts. It was claimed that because of his loyalty to the Crown, during the Revolution, that Mr. Royall fled to England, where he passed on, whereupon the young republic promptly confiscated his lands and possessions and laid claim to the money Mr. Royall had given Harvard to endow the professorship which bore his name. After bitterly contested litigation it was proved that Isaac Royall had not been connected with British sympathizers or armed forces and had returned to England as a private citizen and not as a political refugee. Harvard College was finally empowered legally to retain the money for the foundation of the Isaac Royall Professorship.

In England, where Professor Beale lectured for six months at Cambridge University, there are comparatively few endowed professorships; there are only two at Cambridge and three at Oxford, one of which is the renowned Vinerian, founded by a Mr. Viner. The eminent William Blackstone, still a great authority throughout the English-speaking legal world, was its first distinguished incumbent. For a long time Professor Howard Hazeltine, a former student of Professor Beale's, and now head of the legal instruction at Cambridge University, was the only professor of law at that institution. In England they confer this distinction rather sparingly.

When classes resumed at the Harvard Law School for the first time this college year the names of Professors Samuel Williston and Joseph H. Beale will be missing from the faculty roster. Both have been retired by a ruling of the Corporation of Harvard University which provides that members of all faculties shall retire after reaching the age of 76 years.

Under this rule Professor Williston's lectures on contract law continued until the end of the last semester of the 1937-38 college year and his retirement did not go into effect officially until several weeks ago. He is truly a native son of Cambridge, for he was born there in 1861 and the land on Berkley Street where his attractive house stands is part of the estate on which his father built in 1863.

Asked to name his favorite sport he answered with a smile "billiards. I sometimes make a run of 20."

The shingled and stucco walls of the Williston home, built on an elevation from the street, give no clue to its spacious, delightfully arranged interior. A small electric elevator ascends to the library on the top floor.

Prof. Williston was graduated from Harvard College in 1882 but it was not until two years later that he was appointed assistant professor at the Law School. At that time the School occupied Austin Hall. There were six professors including Mr. Williston and about 200 students.

Became Full Professor.

Because of his success teaching contract law Assistant Professor Williston soon became a full-fledged professor. He continued to lecture and teach at the Harvard Law School for 48 years and is considered a leading authority on contract law. His later classes were held at Landgell Hall which is now the main building of the School.

After his graduation Mr. Williston became law secretary to Justice Horace Gray, predecessor of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Gray was also Chief Justice of Massachusetts for many years. Mr. Williston remained in the Judge's office, at Washington, for a year and then returned to Massachusetts in order to begin the practice of law in a Boston office. One year later the young advocate was appointed assistant professor at the Harvard Law School. He lectured and taught there three and a half days a week and devoted the remaining two and a half days to the Boston law office.

Mr. Williston's classes grew rapidly and his lectures and writings on contract law started to become the authoritative standard that they are today. His books which followed on contract, sales and bankruptcy laws are considered models of accuracy and precision. Their author has received honorary degrees from several leading universities.

Became Dane Professor in 1919

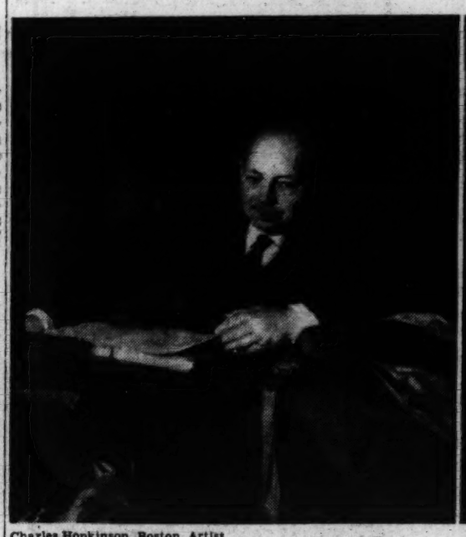
In September 1919 Professor Williston was appointed to the Dane Professorship of Law at Harvard and continued as Dane Professor through the last 1937-38 semester. This professorship was founded in 1829 by Nathan Dane, a distinguished Massachusetts lawyer, who had been a member of the Continental Congress but who remained an ardent Federalist and warm admirer of all things English.

After Viner had founded the Vinerian Professorship of Law at Oxford from the royalties on his "Abridgement," Mr. Dane followed his example and founded his professorship at Harvard from the proceeds of his "Abridgement of American Law." He devoted $10,000 to the foundation with the stipulation that especially meritorous lectures be published.

This was again imitating the Vinerian procedure for Blackstone, the first professor had printed a treatise based on his lectures which is still a legal classic. Important treatises by Dane professors have likewise been published; notably Story's "Series of Commentaries," Greenleaf's "Evidence," Parson's well-known works, Langdell's writings and more recently Professor Williston's volumes on contracts and sales.

The Harvard Law School faculty honored Professors Williston's and Beale's seventieth year with a dinner. Copies of "Harvard Legal Essays," written by their colleagues of the Law School, beautifully bound and printed, with engravings of their portraits were presented to both professors.

End One Career to Begin Another



Charles Hopkinson, Boston, Artist

Edmund C. Tarbell, Artist

Retiring Harvard Law Professors

Prof. Joseph H. Beale — Prof. Samuel Williston

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Nov. 3

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 W1XAL (6.04mc) "Splendors of Literature—Half Buried Treasure": Kipling's "From Sea to Sea," Prof. John C. Scammell.

8:00 W1XAL (6.04mc) "Understanding Music—Music as an Art": "The 'Ars Nova' of the 14th Century," Prof. Donald J. Grout.

8:30 WBZ Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby": interviews with Archer Herrick, clover raiser; Marcella Schlasinger, letter collector; A. Dean Lindsay, collector of planets; J. E. Lipe, clay modeler.

8:30 WEEI Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joan Edwards, songs; Modernaires Quartet. Gershwin's "The Man I Love," by Miss Edwards; "Toy Trumpet," by "Swinging Strings"; "I Know That You Know" and "Washington and Lee Swing," by "Swing Wing."

8:30 WNAC Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; feature of Bix Beiderbecke's "In a Mist" and "Candlelight."

9:00 WAAB Debate, Eliot Wadsworth and Rep. Albert Bigelow, on biennial sessions.

9:00 WNAC "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; interview with Joe Allen, NBC page boy.

9:30 WEEI Star Theater: "Dead End Kids" in Reinhardt production; Adolphe Menjou, master of ceremonies; Charles Ruggles, Una Merkel, and Ned Sparks; Kenny Baker and Jane Froman; orchestra.

10:30 WEEI "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews "Bill" Stewart, veteran umpire and hockey manager.

11:15 WBZ Recorded program: Gounod's "Faust," by soloists, chorus, and orchestra of L'Opera, Paris, France.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:45 WNAC Joseph B. Ely.
7:00 WEEI James M. Curley.
8:00 WBZ State Committee.
8:30 WMEX For James M. Curley.
9:30 WBZ Kenneth I. Taylor.
9:45 WAAB William Arthur Reilly.

Republican

6:15 WNAC Alvan T. Fuller.
6:25 WBZ State Committee.
9:00 WEEI Leverett Saltonstall.
9:00 WBZ State Committee.
10:30 WAAB Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, from Newark, N. J.

Referenda

9:30 WAAB Against taxi measure.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Music; 'Castilians'	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music.	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Political talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Political talk	"One Man's Family";	College of Music; Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Political talk	Political talk
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Camb. Com. Plan 'E'	"Varieties"
9:00 Political talk	Political talk	"Town Hall Tonight"	Debate: Biennial Session	"The Question Box"
9:15 "Harmonies"	Political talk	with Fred Allen and	J. Steele; commentator	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater:	Political talk	Peter Van Steeden's	Political talk; songs	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 musical - variety-	Political talk	Orchestra	Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 dramatic show	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 with A. Menjou	Fisk Choir; orchestra	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Political rally	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Political rally	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	'Melodies From the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabt	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.;	Household talk	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Home Forum'; pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother" sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch;	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Alfred Sloan: address	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	before Boston Chamber	Adv. Club luncheon
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	of Commerce	Adv. Club luncheon
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Adv. Club luncheon
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Organ recital	"Two on a Shoestring"	Song team
2:15 "Song Shop"	"Orimm's Daughter"	Organ recital	Hum and Strum: songs.	"Jam Session"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sport report	"Federal Theater
2:45 of the Air"	Hymns of All Churches	Marjorie Mills	Sport report	Presents"; drama
3:00 Keyboard Concert.	"Grand Slam Revue";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Organist	Sport reports
3:15 Keyboard Concert.	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30 CBS Symphony	"Four of Us."	Pepper Young's Family.	"The Buckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45 CBS Symphony	Forecast; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Four Clubmen	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Emilie Loring	Dean Dickens, songs
4:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; serial	"Rooming House"
4:30 Matinee Music	Club Matinee: variety	Dramatic sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Music	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Political talk	Commentator	Political	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Political talk	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet";	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	Political talk	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 chestra; Ted	Political talk	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	Political talk	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Streeter Choir	Political talk	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	"The Rondoliers"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Political talk	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 teur hour	Political talk	variety program with	Political talk	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"We Take You Now to	Robert Young, m. c.,	We Want a Touchdown:	"Down Memory Lane"
9:45 teur hour	America"; symposium	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:00 Political talk	"We Take You Now to	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; Harry	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:15 Political talk	America"; symposium	John Scott Trotter's	Weber's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Vets. Foreign Wars	"People I Have Known";	Orchestra; guest	Sugar-Cane Davis' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Music	variety program	artists	Sugar-Cane Davis' Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Hockey game	"Day's End"
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 Leighton Noble's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shopping is often a bit more fun if you add an occasional new store (new to you, we mean) to your list. Different stores naturally carry different lines, and the chances are you might find just the thing the family wanted! Which reminds us; do you ever, while shopping for your husband, walk a bit until you've reached the Continental . . . the exclusively men's shop right at the corner of Boylston and Washington Streets? Then we suggest that you do so; because they have a way of singling out the things men go for, and getting them in as soon as they're thought of by the manufacturer! Shirts, pajamas, socks, ties . . . there's nothing missing. In fact, it was in The Continental that we came across the maximum of comfort . . . for only $1.95 . . . a pair of "Moc-abouts." Which are really a pair of glorified carpet slippers. With the comfort of an old slipper, yet the appearance of a semi-sport moccasin. The uppers are made of a nice soft leather, which allows him to wriggle his toes with all the freedom he desires. They're just the thing for the man who has tramped up and down State Street all day long to slip into at the end of the day. And yet not so getting-ready-for-bed looking that the Smiths will back out the door when he answers their ring, because told by his footwear that he isn't on the active list tonight! In a man's shade of tan. Incidentally, there's a decorative wide strap that goes over the instep, and the tongue of the slipper peeps up from under it. Save them for Christmas if you like, but personally we think that's too long for him to have to wait for such comfort!

♣ ♣ ♣

Personal Seals Are Very Useful

So you saw a copy of "Fashions Is Spinach" while you were over at the Whosis's last night, and though it dawned on you at the moment that that was where you loaned your copy, you weren't so actually positive (it being so long ago that the transaction took place!) that you could put your hands on it and claim it. And of course you'd never thought to put your name in it. So the book will probably remain right there in the Whosis's library, and they'll wonder ever so often, just who it was they borrowed it from. We know a grand way to put your stamp of identification onto just about everything that comes into the house. And without making a lot of noise about the whole thing, either. By means of "Your Personal Seals" . . . which are tiny pieces of transparent paper with your name and address printed on them. You order them at Shreve, Crump and Low's (the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets) right at the stationery counter with all the crushed strawberry notepaper. And within a few days a compact little booklet arrives. With no less than 500 personal seals contained therein. All you have to do is moisten them! And only a dollar. Surely you can think of oodles of things around that it would be nice to have a bit of identification in. On the inside of your umbrella or your purse, for instance. Incidentally, if you're using it on a fabric, we suggest that you try sticking it on with Cash's No-Sew cement. It's practically a permanent fixture then. We know because we tried it!

♣ ♣ ♣

The Jumbo Bag Has Everything

Plotkin Brothers "Jumbo" bag has our eye now. Big enough to hold your all, flat enough to tuck under your arm comfortably, and smart enough to hold the center of the stage anywhere. In various leathers. Pig-tex costs but $5, and then you can get it for prices up to $10; which gives you the best looking soft leather . . . in that which looks to be a hand-quilted design. Beautifully appointed inside; with a trick combination mirror that has a billfold on the back of it.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Dinner Gown At a Low Price

Are you interested in glamour at less than $16.50? Then we suggest Gilchrist's long black and lovely dinner gown that features a low V neck, huge sleeves all gathered into cuffs at the wrist, imitation smocking at the shoulderline that allows flattering folds and gathers to run on down, and gold (or silver) requins all throughout the very wide girdle that encircles the waist and makes it look very tiny. The kind of dress you can wear anywhere, regardless of whether your hostess says "don't dress," or "dress" . . . you'll be on the safe side.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Civic Traffic Squad For Worcester Is Opposed by Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 2—Refusing to give consideration to a proposal that citizens be organized into vigilantes to assist in reporting motor vehicle law violators during Worcester's six month's safety campaign, Mayor William A. Bennett stated that the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws should be left exclusively in the hands of the Police Department.

The Mayor stated that whereas the proposal was made in good faith and with the intention of preventing speeding and eliminating accidents on the highway, he felt that the regularly constituted law enforcement agencies were the logical ones to enforce the rules of the campaign.

He said that there were many objections to the vigilante proposal; that the police had been exceptionally successful in enforcing the 25-mile speed limit and that to date there was no evidence of a single attempt to circumvent the "no-fix" rule inaugurated with the opening of the campaign, Sept. 1.

Tax Collections Rise in Boston

City tax collections in Boston for the first 10 months of 1938 have increased $6,300,000 over collections for the same period of last year, City Collector Merritt Thompson announced today.

Last year, the city received $40,833,000 out of a levy of $62,027,000 (or 65 per cent), by Nov. 1, Mr. Thompson reported. This year, the sum collected was $47,100,000 out of $64,509,000 (or 72 per cent), by Nov. 1. Taxes included are real estate, personal property, poll and excise.

Mr. Thompson attributed the increase largely to a new law, sponsored by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and adopted by the Legislature earlier this year, which requires taxpayers to pay 50 per cent of their tax bills before filing applications for abatements.

Jackson Stamp Placed on Sale

Postmaster Peter F. Tague today announced that 100,000 new 17-cent stamps have been placed on sale at the Boston Post Office in the Federal Building. Bearing the picture of Andrew Jackson, the stamps are the latest issue in the Presidential series.

WE ARE MAKING IT WORTH YOUR WHILE to compare THESE FURS and THESE PRICES

Mink Dyed Muskrat $138
Kaffa Dyed Kid Caracul $138
Hudson Seal Dyed Muskrat $178
Full Length Dyed Skunk $198
Natural Squirrel $198
Black Persian Lamb $275
Grey Persian Lamb $275
Silver Fox Jackets $275

LAMSON & HUBBARD
Boylston at Arlington St., Boston
A New England Institution
Use Lamson & Hubbard 10-Payment Plan

Bite into Delight
Page & Shaw
$1.00 PER POUND
Sunday WBZ.10 A.M. — WOR.9.45 A.M.

Blake's
SINCE 1869
KIMBALL WHITNEY LUDWIG — IVERS & POND GULBRANSEN POOLE
KIMBALL ORGAN
the Finest in Pianos and Organs
In complete control of the families of the founders
122 Boylston St. 872 and 876 Wash. St.
BOSTON

30 DAYS TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
$1.50
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON

Your Old Fur Coat Remodeled, $20
Fur Capes, $7.50 (Lining Material Included)
The New Boxy Jackets, "Chubbies," $15
Bring your work to a furrier that you know is truly experienced. Edwards knows furs fom A to Z. And he employs only expert Union furriers. All work is done on the premises under the personal supervision of Mr. Edwards. Your old fur coat will be completely restyled for $20. Or—if you like he will make you a beautiful fur cape from your old fur coat. You'll love the flattering lines—the 1939 style—$7.50. Fur coats relined, material included, $8. Or you may have a new, boxy Fur Jacket, a "Chubby" made from your old furs, for $15. Additional skins extra. THE EDWARDS FUR SHOP is on the 2nd floor at 168 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Established 16 years. Dev. 8930. Will gladly call at your home.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
A ZOTOS MACHINELESS Permanent
IS A BASIS FOR "SPINACH" IDEAS
Zotos takes no sides in the up-or-down controversy raging up and down an entire continent! BUT it gives you a grand style basis—one on which you can work out whatever whim of fashion you choose
Try it and see!
$10
AMERICAN BEAUTY SALON BALCONY, ANNEX
BOSTON

SEEK BEAUTY?
YOU MAY NEED BEAUTY SHOPS HAIRDRESSERS BARBERS-DRUGGISTS
FIND THEM IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790
Do not be led to believe you cannot afford our service. Try it and prove that you can.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

REPLACE THAT ANCIENT WATCH WITH A MODERN ONE THIS SEASON
An old watch is like a "Model T." It may give you service of a kind but it is not in keeping with your other accessories. We will make you a good "trade-in" offer.
KETTELL, BLAKE and READ
JEWELERS SINCE 1850
387 WASHINGTON ST.
OPP. FRANKLIN ST.
2nd Floor BOSTON

Deliver your Christmas Greetings in Person

YOUR Christmas card problem is no problem at all—if you've got a good snapshot. Bring it in, and we'll help you create a card that's warm, friendly, intimate—and completely different. Your snapshot greeting card, of course, is one that only *you* could send. Our new 1938 styles are refreshingly novel, decidedly handsome. Prices are moderate. Avoid last-minute rush; order today.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
38 BROMFIELD STREET · HOTEL STATLER
BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 1,280,630
1938 volume to date 342,313,263
1937 volume to date 332,815,219

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The stock market fluttered uncertainly in a narrow orbit today, unable to muster power for a decisive move in either direction.

A forenoon sag was succeeded by a minor flurry of buying after midday, but prices near the final hour were well mixed throughout the list.

Transactions, running at the rate of about 700,000 shares for the full session, were the slowest since security trading boomed on the upside after the ending of acute war fears late in September.

All around speculative markets had the appearance of waiting for something to turn up. With Congressional elections scheduled next week, many traders apparently decided to mark time for a look at the underlying political currents after the ballots are counted.

Tending down were American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, American Can, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Gypsum, General Motors, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber preferred, and Western Union. Higher most of the time were Eastman, Great Northern preferred, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Cerro de Pasco, and Texas Corp.

On the curb the slow drift left American Cyanamid B, American Gas & Electric, Cities Service, and Gulf Oil showing only trifling changes.

Bond Market Uneven

Minor gains and losses were unevenly distributed in the bond market today with N. Y. City Traction issues the only group showing uniform strength.

In strong demand on renewed unification talk, two issues of Interboro Rapid Transit advanced more than a point and Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s were a major fraction higher at the beginning of the final hour.

Modest improvement elsewhere included Alleghany 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Western Union 5s. Losing minor amounts were American & Foreign Power 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

U. S. Governments were 1-32d of a point higher to 2-32d lower. Foreign dollar loans were featured by new advances of major fractions in two Japanese Government issues.

Output of Crude Oil Off in Oct. 29 Week

TULSA (AP)—The flow of crude oil from the nation's wells dropped 2,225 barrels daily for the week ended Oct. 29, reaching an average of 3,244,828 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal reported.

Oklahoma had a decline of 18,750 barrels daily and an average of 432,025, East Texas increased 197 barrels daily to 370,074, and the total state of Texas had an increase of 12,256 barrels daily to 1,260,340.

Louisiana's output increased 3,047 barrels daily to 269,645, California had a decline of 8,400 barrels to 660,500 and Kansas had an increase of 3,225 barrels daily for an average of 157,075.

Eastern states, including Illinois and Michigan, registered a decline of 2,187 barrels daily for an average of 232,105 and the Rocky Mountain section showed an increase of 4,460 barrels daily and an average of 74,580.

Fractional Gains In Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Assertions that because of persistent drought a short crop of United States wheat was in the making led to fractional upturns of prices late today.

Earlier, prospects of some snow or rain throughout much of the domestic belt caused values to average slightly lower. Export business in North American grains continued meager.

At the close Chicago wheat futures were ⅛ off to ⅜ up compared with yesterday's finish. Dec. 63¾, May 65⅝-66, corn ⅛-¼ down, Dec. 44⅜-½, May 48-48⅛, and oats at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance.

New Treasury Issues Yield Is .027 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said the price of 91-day Treasury bills declined slightly.

He said $100,000,000 of the bills were sold Oct. 31 at an average price of 99.993, equivalent to borrowing at .027 per cent, compared with an average of 99.994, equivalent to .026 per cent in similar transactions a week ago.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market was favorably impressed on the whole with Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in Parliament Tuesday and prices today held steady. Gilt-edged issues were especially in demand. Transatlantics were well sustained. Inquiry for kaffirs featured a quiet mining group. Domestic rails sagged on receipt of disappointing traffic figures while industrials were neglected.

Paris: Bidding for Government bonds highlighted quiet trading in the bourse today. Bank of France closed 205 francs higher. Rentes were up 45 to 80 centimes. Suez Canal dipped 100 francs.

Liverpool: Activity in cotton futures trading was again hampered today by uncertainties over American cotton policy. Nearby liquidation was more than offset by Bombay and local buying and prices finished 1 to 3 points up.

Wheat futures declined in sympathy with weak North American values Tuesday, increased pressure from all shippers' offers and favorable Argentine crop and weather reports. Final prices were ⅝-¾ pence lower.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	57	56¾	57	+ ¼
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	Nov 1
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	22	22	22	Nov 1
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	64	63¼	64	+ ½
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	5	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Nov 1
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	5	15	14½	15	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12½	12½	12½	Nov 1
17½	7¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Nov 1
22½	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	36	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+1⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	188¾	188	188¾	+1¼
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12½	12½	12½	
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	3	13¼	13	13	Nov 1
13⅛	4½	Allied Strs	19	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Nov 1
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	21	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	6	67¾	66⅞	67¾	— ¼
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	2	23	23	23	Nov 1
22⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅝	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
44¾	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	3	44¼	44	44	— ½
105⅛	70⅜	Am Can (4)	9	102	101	101	−2
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175⅜	175¼	175¼	1¼
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	8	29¾	28½	29¾	+ ¼
53	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	3	49	48	49	Oct 31
23⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	18	22½	22	22	— ¼
110¾	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	— ½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	9	9	9	Nov 1
14¾	3	Am Comi Alco	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11½	11½	11½	−1
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
6¾	4	Am European	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Nov 1
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19⅜	19½	19½	Nov 1
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
14½	3	Am Hawaii SS (1)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅜
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	14	5¼	5	5	— ¼
34	12	Am Hi & L pf	4	34	33	33½	— ½
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Oct 29
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	3	15½	15	15	— ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
27⅛	12⅜	Am Locomotive	26	26	24⅜	26	
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	—1⅜
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	4	4	4	
48	23	Am Metal (¾e)	14	42¾	41½	41½	−1
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
47½	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	3	44	42¾	44	
41¼	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(2⅛k)	2	38½	38	38½	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	64	17¾	17¼	17½	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	23	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	70½	70½	70½	Nov 1
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
20⅜	7⅛	Am Seating	17	20	19½	20	+ ¼
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	26	54⅞	53½	54⅝	+ ⅝
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	2	136¾	136	136¾	— ¼
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Oct 31
35⅜	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	13	34½	33⅜	34½	+ ½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	8	28½	28½	28½	— ½
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	11	103½	103½	103½	−2⅜
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20½	19⅞	20½	Oct 27
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	148¼	147¼	147¼	— ¾
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	85⅜	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	89	88⅜	89	
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
15¾	6	Am Wat Wks	25	14¾	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	2	40	40	40	— ¾
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Nov 1
42⅛	21	Anaconda	114	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	+ ¼
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	62	62	62	−2¾
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	¼
20½	10	Andes Copper	3	16½	16	16	Oct 31
41½	20	A W Paper	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	29	29	29	
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103	102¾	102¾	Nov 1
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	20	6⅛	6	6	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug26
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	9	48¼	47	48¼	+1¾
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8	2½	Artloom Corp	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	72	71	71	Nov 1
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
38	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	38	38	38	
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	18	39	38¼	39	+ ⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	63½	63	63	−1⅜
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	16	27½	26½	27½	+1½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 26
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	6	12½	12½	12½	−1
27¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108	108	108	— ⅜
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	25	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44½	44	44½	Oct 28
63½	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	63	62	63	+ ½
7⅝	4½	Atlas Tack	6	7½	7¼	7⅜	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	5	5	5	
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 1
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		B					
14⅞	5	Bald Loco ct	36	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	13	8⅛	7⅞	8	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	Nov 1
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	2	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	18	17¾	17¾	
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.55½e)	36	20	19½	19¾	Nov 1
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17½	17¾	— ¾
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	Oct 31
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114	114	114	Oct 26
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	6	8	7⅞	8	Nov 1
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	21	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	54	54	54	
69	39¾	Beth Steel	87	68¼	66⅝	68¼	+1¼
17⅞	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
101½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	— ½
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	26½	26¼	26½	
23	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	9	23	22¾	23	
19¼	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	26	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
14¾	9	Bond Stores	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	39	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	22	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Nov 1
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Nov 1
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	67	13¼	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	34¼	33½	34	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38	38	38	Nov 1
41¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	17	2⅜	2	2⅛	Nov 1
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	15	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Nov 1
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	22	12¾	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	11	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	2	13⅜	13	13	
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	11	12¾	12	12	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	16	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
25	13¼	Bullard Co	3	23	23	23	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
16⅞	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	15	15	15	— ⅛
22¼	11½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	9	18⅞	18½	18⅛	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10	5¼	Butler Bros	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	1	17	17	17	
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	21½	21½	21½	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	2½	2½	2½	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec	32	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	7	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅝
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	23	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	36	36	
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Nov 1
3	1½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	5	93	89⅛	90¼	—3¼
58	39⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	12	50	49⅛	49½	−1⅞
106¾	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	
25⅞	9	Celanese Corp	42	25½	24⅝	25	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93	93	93	Oct 28
30½	12½	Celotex Corp	6	29	28¾	29	— ¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22	20¾	20¾	−1⅛
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	2	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	10	10	10	Oct 25
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6¼	6	6	— ¼
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
50¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	15	50	49½	49¾	+ ½
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
30¾	18	Champ Pap & F	1	30	30	30	
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	Oct 25
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	32	34½	33½	33¾	— ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	81	80½	81	+ ½
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Grt West	1	½	½	½	Nov 1
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	6	3½	3½	3½	Oct 31
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	11	17	16⅝	17	— ¼
37⅞	12	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	44	44	44	
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 31
3½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 31
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	6	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	Nov 1
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	53	83	81½	82½	+ ⅝
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Nov 1
5⅜	2	City Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 31
27½	10¾	Clark Equip	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	−1¼
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¾
52⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	20	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	4	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	Nov 1
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 20
16½	7⅝	Colgate-Palm Pf(1⅝a)	13	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
103½	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	5	103½	103	103	Oct 31
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
22¾	13½	Colum B'castA(.90e)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	13	Colum B'castB(.90e)	3	17¼	17¼	17½	— ¾
9⅞	5½	Colum G & El	40	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	82½	82½	82½	— ½
18⅞	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	15	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	91½	91½	91½	+1
57¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	12	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	+ ¼
107½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Oct 31
61½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	12	58⅜	57	58⅜	— ⅛
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 28
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	9	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	99	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	12	51¼	50	50⅜	— 1⅛
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.80)	17	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 28
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Oct 28
19½	10½	Consol Aircr	175	20⅝	19⅞	20½	+1
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	110	32⅝	31⅞	32½	+ ⅜
103¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	103¾	103⅜	103¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¾	6½	Con Film In pf (¾k)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
93	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	
173¾	93¾	Container Corp	5	163⅜	16	163⅜	
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	13	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	9	2⅛	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅜
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	6	42¾	42¼	42¼	
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	15	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	35⅛	35	35¼	— ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Cont Motors	5	13⅜	11½	11⅝	— ¼
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	9	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	10	Cont Steel	9	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	1	69⅜	69	69⅜	
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	3	176	176	176	
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Business Urged to Develop Latin-American Commerce

Business and Industry

SEC Condemns, Morgan Defends Lamont Conduct

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co., has termed "unjust and unwarranted" the criticism of two of its partners by the Securities Commission for failing to report Richard Whitney's criminal conduct.

The commission, making public the third part of its inquiry into the closing of Whitney's brokerage firm last March, took Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan Company sharply to task.

It also said that George Whitney, another Morgan partner, failed to call his brother's misconduct to the attention of the stock exchange, although both he and Mr. Lamont knew of it in November, 1937. Richard Whitney, former exchange president, is serving a prison term for misappropriation of customers' securities.

The Morgan reply, issued in New York last night, said "George Whitney did what any brother would" in trying to help Richard Whitney restore misappropriated assets to the exchange's pension fund for members.

Defends Lamont's Conduct

"Mr. Lamont did what a friend and partner should have done—lent George Whitney temporarily the cash to make restitution possible," the statement added.

(Testimony during the SEC hearings disclosed that Mr. Lamont advanced $1,082,000 to George Whitney to help his brother restore cash and securities.)

"There was no concealment from the stock exchange and could not have been," the Morgan statement continued, "for the stock exchange . . . had sought and obtained the assurance of George Whitney that payment and delivery would be made, an assurance which would obviously have been unnecessary if Richard Whitney had not misused the securities."

The SEC said that even if George Whitney's kinship to his brother should be regarded as "an adequate explanation of his silence," this factor was not present in the case of Mr. Lamont.

"Yet, Mr. Lamont testified that he considered his failure to advise the exchange authorities of Richard Whitney's criminal conduct entirely proper," the report said.

SEC Condemns Tradition

"J. P. Morgan testified that even if he had known of Richard Whitney's unlawful acts, he would not have reported them to the exchange."

It is "axiomatic," the report said, that in any community attitudes of outstanding members are "likely to color the attitudes and morals of most of the community."

"The essence of the repeated indications, from the mouths of witnesses, of a stubborn indifference to the public responsibility of the exchange as a basic characteristic of the old order of exchange thinking stands starkly revealed in the testimony of Thomas W. Lamont."

Mr. Lamont's view of the affair, the report said, reflected a "well-entrenched customary attitude."

"But although it can thus be explained, it can not be permitted to continue. Hence, we can properly condemn, and we do, the traditions which may explain that conduct."

The SEC pointed out that "happily" the exchange has come under a new management.

Industrial Alcohol Price Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Industrial Alcohol Company announced an increase of one cent a gallon in the price of alcohol to 23 cents a gallon effective on all spot business and all new contracts after Oct. 10. Present contracts will run to the end of the year without change, the announcement said.

Oil Executive

Wide World Studio

W. S. Farish
President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Standard Oil, N. J. Modifies Dividend Policy in New Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, engaged in world-wide petroleum operations, modified its dividend policy in order to conserve cash for increased plant expenditures.

Instead of an extra cash payment, directors declared a dividend of three shares of capital stock for each 200 shares held in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents a share. Extras of varying amount had been paid in recent years, including 50 cents last June.

Pointing out modernization spending had been curtailed during the depression years, W. S. Farish, President, said the directors had decided to go ahead with deferred plant expenditures to contribute toward business recovery and greater employment.

The company, he announced, was looking ahead to spending at the rate of $195,000,000 yearly for maintenance and improvement of plant facilities.

To raise funds for capital expenditures, standard of New Jersey last summer marketed $85,000,000 in notes and debentures.

"In addition," said Farish's statement, "approximately $78,000,000 has been borrowed by the parent company from the trustees of the annuity trusts and the directors feel that it is not now desirable to borrow additional funds."

However, the rate of earnings, he explained, justified payment of the stock dividend to supplement the regular cash disbursement.

To meet anticipated capital expenditures, he said, the company figured it would need about $80,000,000 annually from earnings to avoid more borrowings.

In its last open-market financing, the company estimated its 1938 capital expenditures at $175,000,000, of which about $39,000,000 was spent in the first three months.

Both the stock and cash dividends are payable Dec. 15 to share-holders of record Nov. 16.

Newport Industries

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Newport Industries, Inc., approved the offering to holders of stock of record November 9 rights to subscribe to 103,870 additional shares of capital stock at $10 a share at the rate of one-fifth of a share for each held. Now outstanding are 519,000 shares. Rights expire November 23.

Lack of Credit Demand Shown In Guaranty Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York challenges the contention that business recovery has been retarded by the refusal of banks to make sufficient loans in the current issue of its Guaranty Survey.

"That bank loans have failed to rise in proportion to general business recovery in recent years is clear enough," the publication says. "The business recession that began in the summer of last year was accompanied by another decrease in loans. On June 30, 1938, the latest date for which figures are available, the total was $26,169,000,000. This is only $1,331,000,000 above the lowest figure reached during the depression and is nearly $20,000,000,000 below the total at the end of 1929.

Encourage Credit

"In the course of their efforts to promote recovery the Government and the Federal Reserve authorities have taken several steps to encourage an expansion of bank credit. Those who allege that the banks have neglected their duty to business and industry apparently forget two things. One is that the money lent by bankers belongs to their depositors, and that a banker's paramount duty is to safeguard the funds of his depositors and to invest them in such a manner as to be able to meet the demands of their owners. The other is that a loan is a transaction between two parties, a lender and a borrower. It is as impossible for a lender to make loans unless someone wishes to borrow, as it is for a borrower to obtain loans unless someone is willing to lend.

"The truth of the matter is that the large majority in this country are not only willing but eager to make sound loans, and that their inability to do so on a larger scale is due to the fact that no active demand for such loans exists. Lending money is a bank's main source of income.

"If banks invest their funds in government obligations yielding very low rates of interest, and if member banks have more than $3,000,000,000 of excess funds on deposit with the Federal Reserve banks earning no interest whatever, it is not because they prefer to put their money to such unremunerative uses. It is because they have no alternative consistent with the protection of the interests of their depositors."

Want to Serve Public

Banks would welcome new and sound means of extending their service to the public, the publication contends. Many banks, it points out, are extending their facilities in various ways: some by increasing their small loans to individuals, some by setting up installment loan departments and amortized mortgage departments, some by lending for longer terms than heretofore and some are participating with Federal Reserve Banks in their loans to industry.

"To some extent, the situation may reflect the continuing tendency on the part of many concerns to provide for their recurring financial needs with the proceeds of security issues instead of bank borrowing, a tendency that was visible for some years before the depression. In some measure it is due to the fact that large amounts have been loaned to business, agriculture, political subdivisions and others by Government credit agencies.

"Until confidence and incentive are restored," the publication concludes, "it will be ineffective to place further excess funds at the disposal of the banks or expect bankers to find productive employment for the more than abundant credit resources that they already have."

New Rules for Brokers Seen Raising Costs for Investors

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street viewed yesterday with mingled feelings the new rules and recommendations for the brokerage business handed down yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange itself.

Some such proposals had been indicated about this time in the release of the first instalment of the Whitney report. It stated that a second instalment would be due soon carrying official recommendations to bolt the door on such dishonesty as Richard Whitney practiced with customers' funds. President Martin of the Stock Exchange had been in consultation with Chairman Douglas of the SEC over the week-end and as it now turns out his rubber-stamp Board of Governors had already last Wednesday passed a set of rules embodying almost down to the last detail the recommendations released Monday afternoon from Washington.

A neat political timing was seen in the release. The SEC has been years behind on its report to Congress on unlisted trading and on the investment trust business, but it managed to get out a 1619-page report on the Richard Whitney affair just a month before election and to follow it up within a fortnight by recommendations for further tightening up of the rules in Wall Street. President Roosevelt cashed in politically on the report last Friday, it is felt, by expressing his horrification at a press conference. Lastly it is noted that though the Board of Governors of the Exchange passed the rules last Wednesday the SEC was given priority of public release.

To Bar More 'Whitney Affairs'

The new rules seem aimed primarily at preventing another Whitney affair on either a small or large scale. Whitney borrowed from other members, so all such borrowing must be reported. Whitney's friends ran the Exchange, so members financially interested are not to sit in judgment on an alleged infraction of the rules.

Whitney used his customers' securities and free cash balances, so fully paid for securities and free cash balances are to be segregated. Whitney juggled his books, so every firm, whether carrying margin accounts or not, must be subject to surprise audit by the Exchange, engage independent auditors once a year, and report financially four times a year to the Exchange. And a central depositary trust bank is to be set up to handle all customers cash balances and margined securities.

Whitney dissipated his brokerage earnings in applejack, humus, and colloids, so all brokerage houses are to be permitted to segregate their underwriting business (which they have been permitted to do all along) and must report weekly their underwriting commitments.

Whitney ran his business on a narrow margin (no margin at all, it turned out) so beginning Jan. 1 the minimum capital requirements for members of the Stock Exchange are to be increased by 33 per cent. Whitney traded on margin through a partner in a brokerage house, so general partners are not to be permitted to trade on margin.

The purpose is to enforce honesty on the brokerage business, but the feeling here is that no rules or regulations can be drawn up which will prevent dishonesty on the part of a skilful but unscrupulous man. On the other hand the new rules are seen as likely to increase the cost of conducting a brokerage business, and this increased cost will inevitably have to be passed back to the investor.

No Economies Seen

As the plan of a central securities depositary bank is explored doubts get stronger whether it will actually effect any operating economies or not. The Stock Exchange explored the possibilities as far as it could and decided that a special independent investigation would have to be made not only of its economy but of its feasibility.

The accounting firm of Haskins & Sells has been asking brokers for a month their opinions of the probable economies and these opinions do not lean very far to the favorable side. The special report is expected in about three weeks, which is well after the election.

Leading objection is that the investor is to be further burdened by expensive reports and bookkeeping operations required of brokers beyond reasonable requirements. Outside customers lost very little in the Whitney failure. Bokerage house insolvency records are far better than those of the federal or state-regulated banks. It is said, for example, that last spring expansion of the questionnaire and surprise audit program of the Exchange, put in effect by the Old Guard, would have turned up the Whitney troubles anyway, and further requirements are unjustifiable additions to the overhead cost of the brokerage business. The new rules will take the place of the old code of ethics, and men unscrupulous enough to break the old code, it is felt, will be skilful enough to get around the new rules.

Convenience Swept Aside

Particular dislike is felt for the Commission's discovery that Wall Street brokers ought to get out of the banking business. The natural course of competitive service has led brokers to perform a number of banking functions. They hold fully paid for securities, and free cash balances for customers.

A customer may leave the proceeds of a security sale on deposit with the broker, as a convenience, feeling that the next day or the next month he may choose to place a phone order for the purchase of other securities with this cash. Under the new plan the broker would have to turn this cash over to the proposed central securities depositary bank. Then the customer, presumably, would have to give the bank a written order before he could buy with his cash balance.

Many customers would probably, under such circumstances, prefer to withdraw their balances and put them in their own banks. Thus an economy and convenience to customers developed over long years in the normal course of business, and which customers have chosen to continue in spite of the alleged risks uncovered by the Whitney incident, would be swept away in the name of the customer's interest by the cutting out of the broker's accepted banking functions.

In general the quick acquiescence of the Stock Exchange in the new Washington proopsals is seen as exemplifying the current tendency of modern capitalist institutions to meet the political adversary much more than half-way to keep the peace, just as big business has hastened to conform to the new wage-and-hour law and the British government hastened to conform to the demands at Munich of representatives of what Thomas Mann recently called the mass-man.

(Further discussion of the technicalities of the new rules for the brokerage business will appear on this page tomorrow.)

Dye States U.S. Must Hold Trade Of Latin-America

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States held a commanding position in Latin-American trade in 1937 and the first half of 1938, Dr. Alexander V. Dye, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council here.

The Washington trade official, however, warned American business men and industrialists that the easing of the crisis in Europe will allow European countries to give more attention to Latin-American trade.

Good U. S. Customer

"An over-all calculation," Dr. Dye said, "shows that the Latin-American republics purchased more from the United States in 1937 than from Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Japan combined. The share of the United States amounted to 34.4 per cent as compared with 14.1 per cent for Germany, 12.6 per cent for Great Britain, 2.7 per cent for Japan and 2.6 per cent for Italy.

"The United States was also the best customer of Latin-America, taking 31.1 per cent of the aggregate exports of the 20 southern republics. For fully three quarters of a century the United States has regularly provided the largest and most dependable outlet for the products of most of the Hispanic American countries.

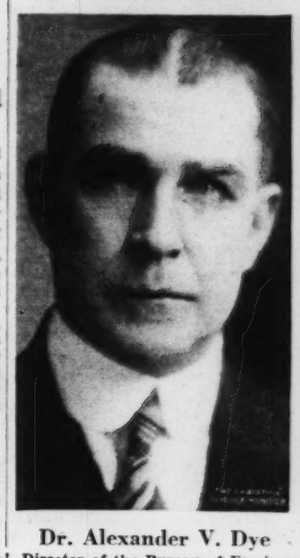
"The trade returns for the first half of 1938 indicate that the United States continued to hold its position, and even to gain ground, in most of the larger Latin-American markets, but lost slightly in four or five of the smaller countries. It is likely, however, that the statistics of the latter months of this year will be somewhat less favorable, as the easing of the European crisis will enable manufacturers who have heretofore devoted most of their enregies to rearmament programs to turn their output into international trade channels.

Conditions Changing

"It is highly important that our exporters should devote special attention to the changing conditions in Latin-American markets, and be prepared to meet the problems that are apt to arise in connection with the renewed efforts of our competitors." During the first eight months of 1938 our exports to Latin-American countries amounted to $332,737,000 and our imports aggregated $315,205,000, leaving a merchandise export surplus of $17,533,000, Dr. Dye reported. Counting imports of $88,002,000 in gold and silver, however, our import surplus in Latin-American trade amounted to $70,469,000.

"With the recurrent rise of prosperity in the United States," he continued, "a further increase in imports from Latin-America may be expected normally."

Pan-Americanist



Dr. Alexander V. Dye
Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Gold Imports Send N. Y. Bank Idle Funds To a New High Level

NEW YORK (AP)—The big gold flow from Europe has left New York City banks—the heart of the nation's money market—with the largest supply of idle funds in their history, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported in its monthly credit survey.

Surplus reserves of New York banks—the excess of liquid funds over legal reserve requirements—toward the end of October set a new record at $1,700,000,000, topping the previous peak of $1,500,000,000 made in 1935.

The New York banks, it was pointed out, have been the first to feel expansion in money supply resulting from the heavy movement of gold here since July.

Huge excess reserves, "again draw attention to the size of the credit base in this country upon which an expansion of bank loans and investments, and therefore of deposits, could take place," the reserve bank commented.

"The maximum theoretical expansion of loans and investments of all member banks, which could be based upon present excess reserves, would appear to be about $17,000,000,000."

The surplus, it said, was more than "sufficient to serve as the base for any conceivable near-term expansion of bank credit which might be desirable."

Yet further expansion in idle funds, it held, was in prospect as the U. S. Treasury draws upon its large cash balances in the reserve banks.

U. S. Bureau Says Farm, Industry To Do Better in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that business would be better for farmers and industrialists next year, but it said farm prices may not rise much.

The bureau, in an annual report on demand and prices for agricultural products, asserted general economic conditions in the United States "are mostly favorable to recovery." Even so, it added, prospects for next year were not quite so good as in 1937.

The bureau forecast domestic demand for products of the farm probably would be greater and farmers would use a greater volume of short-term credit in 1939 than this year.

Cash farm income, the report added, should range next year between the $7,500,000,000 estimated for this year and the 1937 estimate of $8,600,000,000.

The bureau said an expected increase in consumer income should step up the demand for farm produce and thus put more dollars into the farmers' pockets.

Ample credit will be available for farmers of good credit standing, the bureau said, noting that the Farm Credit Administration has an increased appropriation from which to make loans to farmers who can not obtain credit from customary sources.

The demand for farm-mortgage credit is expected to continue small, the bureau said, explaining that the peak of the emergency refinancing demand resulting from the depression was over.

Commercial banks and life insurance companies were said to be lending more freely on farms than two years ago. The bureau said funds available from both Federal and private agencies were abundant.

Surveying the industrial outlook, the bureau said the industries expected to contribute to a rise in production next year were automobiles, building, steel, textile and miscellaneous consumers' goods.

The bureau was less optimistic about next year's foreign trade, predicting that competing foreign supplies would be much larger.

Utility to Simplify Capital Structure

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., proposes to dissolve the Hungtington Gas Co., a direct subsidiary, and to acquire first hand the assets of certain other sub-holding subsidiaries in a move to simplify its corporate structure under the Public Utility Holding Act, it was reported.

By dissolving the Huntington Gas Co., which operates by lease the properties of the Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co., Columbia would become the direct owner of the Huntington Development & Gas Co., a subsidiary of Huntington Gas, which serves Huntington and other adjacent West Virginia towns.

Lumber Sales Increase 22 to 25 P. C. Over 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported that new business during the week ended Oct. 22 was 25 per cent above the business booked in the corresponding week of 1937.

During the week the industry stood at 67 per cent of the 1929 weekly average of production and 72 per cent of average 1929 shipments.

During the week, 518 mills produced 222,396,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined, shipped 232,861,000 feet, booked orders of 219,762,000 feet. In the preceding week production for 557 mills was 228,732,000 feet, shipments 219,062,000 feet and orders 222,059,000 feet.

Plans Manufacture of New Type Arch Support Shoe

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Plans for construction of a factory here for the manufacture of a new type adjustable built-in arch support shoe were announced by James Fikany, Carbondale, Pa., inventor.

Mr. Finkany announced incorporation papers for the Finkany Shoe Corporation had been signed. He said the company plans to begin production of 1,000 pairs of shoes daily early next year, employing 500 persons. Incorporation papers call for $250,000 capitalization.

SEC Aims to Aid Small Businesses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced it would extend for four months a rule designed to help financing of small business concerns.

The rule was adopted by the commission about six months ago. Under the extension it will be effective until the end of February, 1939.

The commission also extended for four months the effectiveness of a rule adopted six months ago for exemption from registration requirements of issues of $100,000 or less.

The first mentioned rule entitled certain small corporations to omit various financial facts otherwise required.

The commission's announcement said the operation of both regulations had been studied, but that not enough facts had been gathered to indicate whether the rules should be rescinded or continued.

Further study of the operations of the rules will be made during the next four months.

South Carolina Issues Report on State Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A 210-page illustrated publication, entitled "A Progress Report on State Planning in South Carolina," and containing statistical and narrative information on the population, industrial, agricultural and natural resources of South Carolina, is now off the press and ready for distribution, L. A. Emerson, executive director of the State planning board, has announced.

South Carolina's State planning board was established on a permanent basis at the last session of the General Assembly. Its duties are to conduct research activities, and to publish the results, on any subject that is of vital importance to the future development of South Carolina.

The report just issued is the initial work of its kind produced in South Carolina and summarizes the results of the research conducted by the temporary planning board, which was created in 1935 and served until this year. Eight major subjects, supplemented by statistical tables and comprehensively illustrated with 80 charts and maps, are embraced in the report.

Engineering Awards In October Average Highest Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—Major engineering construction awards totaled $235,898,000 in October, an average of $58,975,000 per week for the four-week period, and the highest October average since 1929, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction for the month on a weekly average basis was 36 per cent above the preceding month, but 42 per cent below the like period a year ago, the publication stated. Public awards were 6 per cent below September, but 106 per cent better than a year ago.

Values of awards for the three months were as follows:

	October 1938 (4 weeks)	October 1937 (4 weeks)
Private	$58,026,000	$100,519,000
Public	117,872,000	86,482,000
Total	235,898,000	187,001,000

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Loss in Sale Of Wheat Abroad Gets Ever Bigger

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace said the Agriculture Department expected to increase its sales of surplus American wheat for export during the next few weeks.

Such sales, now being made under an export subsidy program, virtually came to a standstill in October, and the department has found it increasingly costly to battle foreign competitors for a "fair" share of the world wheat markets.

"We are putting on some real sales efforts and believe we will line up some new customers soon," the secretary said at a press conference.

He declined, however, to name the possible buyers, or indicate whether the price reduction to exporters would be greater than the 19-cent-a-bushel rate now prevailing.

When competition threatened to force the United States out of overseas markets this season, the Agriculture Department announced this country would place 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat into those markets even if the Treasury had to take a loss.

Immediately the Department began buying grain and selling it to exporters at lower prices to enable them to compete with grain from Canada, Russia, France, Australia and other countries.

At first the losses on such sales amounted to only a few cents a bushel. Gradually, as new foreign crops came on the market the Government was forced to sell at greater losses. Sales of 15,917,000 bushels up to the middle of October were made at a loss averaging 11.9 cents a bushel, and since that time, losses have been even greater.

Officials said Government offers to sell wheat to exporters at prices of about 20 cents a bushel below current domestic prices found few takers. Exporters were said to be asking a price reduction of 30 cents a bushel.

It may be necessary to meet these demands, officials added, if the export goal of 100,000,000 bushels is to be reached. Total exports were reported at 32,000,000 bushels between July 1 and Oct. 15.

Quebec Offering $30,000,000 Bonds

QUEBEC (CP)—A $30,000,000 offering of Province of Quebec bonds, announced by Premier Maurice Duplessis at Coaticook, Que., is to be used for refunding, road construction, and colonization purposes.

Of the total, $16,500,000 is for refunding, and the balance is for roads and colonization. The issue is being handled by a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada.

It consists of both short-term and long-term bonds. There will be a three-year issue of $5,000,000 at 2 per cent; $5,000,000 in five-year 2½ per cents, and $20,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds maturing in nine years. They are dated Nov. 1.

A Government announcement said the two $5,000,000 issues already have been sold, and only the $20,000,000 is being offered the public.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1½ %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅛%	½@ ⅛%	½@ ⅛%
60 days	½@ ⅛	½@ ⅛	½@ ⅛
90 days	½@ ⅛	½@ ⅛	½@ ⅛
4 months	½@ ⅛	½@ ⅛	½@ ⅛
5-6 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾

London Market

Short bills	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
3 mos bills	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Fine gold	146s 1d	146s 3½d	140s 7d
Bar silver	19⅛d	19⅞d	19⅝d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.28
Brussels	3	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

(By Kidder, Peabody & Co)

12 noon, Nov. 2

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.75⅞	4.75¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0266⅛	.0266⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1895
Switz'd—franc	.2270	.2268	†
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007	.4005	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5442	†
Sweden—krona	.2452	.2448	.4537
Norway—krone	.2392	.2388	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2126	.2122	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0088	.0088	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Ca'ch via—koruna	.0344	.0344	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.02111⅛	.02111⅛	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0436	.0436	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.02231⅛	.02231⅛	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2150	.2150	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4100	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2776	.2772	.8440
India—rupee	.3557	.3552	.8180
Java—florin	.5457	.5457	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2965	.2965	*
Shanghai—dol	.1806	.1800	*
Straits—dollar	.5546	.5537½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9937½	.9947	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2037½x	.2037½x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate, abnormal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.22	105.21	105.22
3 3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 3¼s '46-44	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 2½s '45	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 4¼s '52-47	118.30	118.30	118.30
3 2⅞s '51-48	108.16	108.16	108.16
4 3¼s '52-49	108.29	108.29	108.29
1 2½s '53-49	102.16	102.16	102.16
5 2½s '52-50	102.18	102.18	102.19
6 3s '55-51	107.4	107.4	107.4
2 2⅞s '60-55	104.19	104.16	104.16
12 2¾s '63-58	102.28	102.26	102.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	106.4	106.3	106.3

Home Owners' Loan

50 2¾s '49-39	102.20	102.20	102.20
9 3s '52-44	106.19	106.17	106.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	100¼	100	100
8 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102¾	102½	102⅜
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	73½	73⅛	73½
30 Alleghany 5s '44	82½	80	82
6 Alleghany 5s '49	70½	69½	70½
19 Alleghany 5s '50	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1 Allis Chalm 4s '52	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2 Am&For P 5s 2030	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Am Int 5½s '49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
30 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112⅝	112¾
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104⅞	104½	104¾
29 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
21 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33¼	33	33
12 Arm Del 4s'57	98	98	98
19 Arm Del 4s'55	98¼	98	98
47 AT&SF 4s'95	106½	106	106¼
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	91½	91½	91½
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	100½	100½	100½
1 A C Line 1st4s'52	86	86	86
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s'39	25	25	25
2 Bald Loco 5s'40 st	99¼	99¼	99¼
47 B&O rfg 6s'95	207¾	207¾	207¾
9 B&O 1st 5s'48	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¼	20¼	20¼
18 B&O 5s '96 F	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
5 B&O 5s.2000D	20	20	20
33 B&O cv 4½s'60	15¼	14¾	15
14 B&O 4s '48	47	46⅞	46⅞
11 B&O 5s S W '50	32⅞	32½	32⅞
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s'51	102	102	102
5 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106	106	106
5 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	100	99¾	99¾
24 Beth Stl 3½'52	97¾	97½	97½
1 Boston&Me 5s'67	29½	29½	29½
1 Boston&Me 5s'55	30	30	30
103 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	70¾	68¾	69½
14 Bkly Un Gl1st5s'50	78½	77⅞	78½
8 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	97½	97⅛	97⅛
10 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	111⅛	111	111
2 Bush Term 4s '52	43½	43½	43½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	93¼	93¼	93⅛
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
6 Can Pac 5s '54	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10 Caro C & O 6s '52	104¼	104	104
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
15 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	58	57½	57¾
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	26⅞	26	26
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95⅜	95⅜	96⅜
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11½	11½	13½
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	90	90	90
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	104	104
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¾	20¾	20¾
19 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	10⅞	11
41 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3⅜
3 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28½	28½	28½
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	11	11
4 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¼	6	6
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9½	9½	9½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
1 Chi&NW 3½s '87	15½	15½	15½
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	8	8	8
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
12 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17	17½
16 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅞	7	7
11 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	54½	54	54
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105⅞	105⅞
8 Childs Co 5s '52	75¼	74¼	75¼
8 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	109	108¾	109
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58⅛	58	58
2 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106	106	106
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¾	78¼	78¾
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73¼	73	73¼
10 Col F & I 5s '43	100½	100	100
2 Col & So 4½s '80	42⅜	42½	42½
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96¾	96¾
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
21 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106¼	106	106¼
6 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅜	108	108
40 Comw Ed cv 3½s '58	107½	106¾	107⅜
23 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	106½	106½	106½
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104⅜	104⅜
14 Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅞	104¼	104¼
39 Con Oil 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
10 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	50⅞	50	50⅞
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104	104	104
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	104½	104½	104½
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34	34	34
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44½	44½	44½
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	38⅛	38	38
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108	108	108
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54¾	54¾	54¾
7 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	14	13¾	13¾
12 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	6¾	6¼	6¾
4 Dul Mes & I 3½s '62	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110¼	110⅛	110¼
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	13	13⅜
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	40½	40¼	40¾
25 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21½	21¼	21½
2 Erie cv 4s '53 B	22½	22½	22½
5 Erie Gene 6s '57	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
10 Fairb Morse 4s '56	106	106	106
7 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	101¾	101⅜	101¾
4 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101	100	101
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100	100	100
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9⅜	9¼	9¼
17 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	60	60	60
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	67½	66	67½
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99½	99⅜	99⅜
3 Goodrich 6s '45	100	110	100
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¼	103	103
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95½	95½	95½
21 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	83	83	83
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94½	94¼	94½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46H	85¼	85¼	85¼
9 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72	72¼	72¼
1 Gulf Mob 5s '50	72½	72½	72½
11 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	92¼	92	92
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	117½	117½	117½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70½	70½	70½
6 Hudd&Man rfg 5s '57	50	49⅞	49¾
28 Hudd&Man inc 5s '57	13⅝	13¼	13½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111	111	111
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	49½	49½	49½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	55	55	55
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	47¼	46¾	47
2 Ill Cen StL 3s '51	53	53	53
1 IC&LE&NO 4½s '63	49	49	49
2 Ill Stl 4½s '40	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
29 Inter R Tr 7s '32	58⅜	57	58⅜
22 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35½	45¼	35¼
43 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63¼	62	63
9 Int Cit Bak 4½s '47	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89½	89½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s'52	83	83	83
17 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Int T&T 4½s'52	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 Int T&T 5s'55	72¼	72	72
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼'61	94½	94½	94½
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 K C South 5s'50	69½	69½	69½
1 K C South 3s'50	69½	69½	69½
1 K C South 3s'50	70	70	70
15 K C Term 4s'60	107½	107¼	107⅜
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Koppers Co 4s'51	103¼	103	103¼
2 Kresge Found 4s'45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100	100	100
7 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	50¼	50¼	50¼
17 Lac Gas 5½s'53	56	55	55
2 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	47	47	47
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	21⅜	21½	21⅜
3 Liggett & M 7s'44	129	128¾	129
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	125	125	125
2 Long Isl rfs 4s'49	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Long Isl unif 4s'49	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Lorillard Co 7s'4	128½	128¼	128½
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	121½	121½	121½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	82¼	82	82¼
8 Louis & Nash 4s'40	100⅛	100½	100⅛
25 Manhat Ry 4s 99	32½	32¼	32½
9 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅞
6 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104½	104¼	104¼
4 4MSPA&SSM gtd 5a 39	10¼	9⅞	10¼
14 Mo-Ill 5s 52	42¾	42	42¼
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41⅛	41½	41⅛
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17	17	17
6 Mo Pac 5½s 49	4	4	4
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19½	19¼	19½
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	18½	18½	19
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	19¾	19¾	19¾
41 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19½	19¼	19¼
11 Mob & Ob 5s 38	32¼	32	32¼
53 Mob & O 4½s 77	29½	28½	28⅝
3 MonWPaPub5¼'5s60	107½	107⅜	107⅜
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 85	99¾	99¼	99¼
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99	99	99
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	99	99	99
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	544	54	54
1 Mor & Essex 4¼½s 55	51	51	51
11 Mount Pl T&T 3¼s 68	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
3 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	70	70	70
9 NatDairy3¾s 51ww	104	103⅞	104
14 NatDistPr 4½s '45	106¾	106½	106½
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
2 NYPow&L 4½s'67	107½	107½	107½
1 NOPuSv 5s '52A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 NOPub Sv 5s '58B	101	100¾	101
2 NOTex&M 5½s '54	36½	36½	36½
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¾	61½	61¾
10 NYC 4½s 2013A	56½	56¼	56¼
3 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
10 NYC 3½s '52	66½	66	66
7 NYChi&StL 6s '28	96	95	96
11 NYChi&StL5½s '74A	55½	55¼	55¼
12 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	48¼	47¾	47¾
1 NY Dock 5s '41	103½	103½	103½
3 NY Dock 4s '47	52	52	52

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 NY Edis 3⅛s '65	107	106½	107
3 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124	124	124
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	64	64	64
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15	15	15
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	22¾	22¾	22¾
17 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
4 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109½	109½	109½
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4⅝	4½	4½
2 Niagara FallsP3¼s'66	109	109	109
2 Norfolk Sou 5s '41	56	56	56
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	18½	18	18
34 Nor Am Co 5s '61	106½	106½	106½
8 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105½	105½	105½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	104⅛	104	104
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	68	68
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	60½	60⅜	60⅜
4 Nor Pac 4s'97	84	83¾	83¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	5¼	5¼	5¼
19 Ohio Ed 4s'65	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
9 Oklahoma G&E 4s'48	104¼	104¼	104½
8 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	107½	107⅜	107⅜
14 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	103¼	103	103
27 Otis Steel 4½s'62	74	73⅞	74
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	103⅜	103½	103½
7 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107⅜	107	107⅜
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110⅝	110¾	110¾
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	68	68	68
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	107	107	107
3 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Para Pwy 3s'55 ct	61	61	61
3 Para Pict 3¼s'47	86	86	86
1 Penn-Dix 6s'41 A	90	90	90
23 Pen P&L 4½s'81	104⅜	104	104⅜
4 Pen RR gen 5s'68	104	103¾	103⅞
24 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96	95⅞	95⅝
20 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	83	83	83
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	93	92½	92⅞
6 Pen RR 4¼s'84E	92⅜	92¼	92¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
11 Pen RR 3¼s'52	80½	80	80
1 Peoria&Pek Un5½s'74	102½	102½	102½
6 Pere Marq 5s'56	70½	70	70
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	64	64	64
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113	112¾	112¾
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Phila Co 5s'67	96½	96¼	96½
13 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110⅝	110½	110⅜
13 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13½	13⅜	13½
13 Philippine Ry 4s '37	15⅝	15	15
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	110	110
14 PCC & StL 4½s '77	93	92¾	92⅞
1 PCC & S L 4½s'40A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	91½	91½	91½
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'58	47	47	47
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	47	47	47
5 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	62½	62	62½
50 Portland Gas 5s '52	17½	17½	17½
1 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57	56½	56½
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
11 Republic Stl 4½s'61	92	91¾	91⅝
3 Republic Stl 4s'56	93	92¾	93
6 Revere Cop&Bs4½s'56	100	100	100
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	18	17⅝	18
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	56½	56	56
1 StLPe&NW5s'48	14	14	14
1 St L S F 4½s '30 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 St L S F 4½s'78	11	11	11
2 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L SW 5s '52	21½	21½	21½
5 SAGA Pass 4s '43	60	60	60
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	16¼	16¼	16¼
22 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¾	9½	9½
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	15½	15½	15½
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	7¼	6¾	6¾
3 Shell Un 3½s '51	104½	104¼	104½
6 Simmons 4s '52	99½	99	99
1 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	106	105¾	105¾
5 So Col Pow 6s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	93¾	93½	93⅝
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100½	100½	100½
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	54	53½	53½
2 Sou Pac 4½s '69	54	53¾	53¾
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69½	69¼	69½
2 So Pac 2¾s '46	64¼	64	64¼
1 So Pac 4¼s Ore '77	58½	58⅜	58⅜
3 South Ry 6½s '56	71½	71½	71½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
14 South Ry cn 5s '94	79	78½	78½
24 South Ry gen 4s '56	55¾	55½	55⅝
2 So Ry 4s St L '51	67	67	67
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102¾	102⅞	102¾
8 S W Gas&El 4s '60	106¾	106½	106¾
11 Spokane Int 5s '55	18	18	18
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	103⅜	103½	103½
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Studebaker 5s cv '45	83½	83½	83½
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	97	96⅜	96⅜
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	113	113	113
7 Tex Corp 3⅛s '51	106	106	106
31 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8½	7⅞	8⅛
1 Un Elec Co 5s '45	9½	9½	9½
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109	109	109
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
15 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108	108	108
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52

Olga Averino in French Song Recital

The Arts in Boston

Yesterday in the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome, Olga Averino, soprano, sang a program devoted to songs by French composers. Alexei Haieff was the pianoforte accompanist. Mme. Averino's first group included Lully's "Heureuse une ame indifferente" and "Revenez, revenez, amours," Campra's "Charmant papillon," D'Indy's "Madrigal," and Hahn's "Quand je fus pris au pavillon." Group two contained "Au borde de l'eau," "Prison," "Après un réve" and "Les roses d'Ispaham" by Fauré, a pair of "Chansons Hébraiques populaires" by Milhaud, and Poulenc's "Bonne journée, "Une herbe pauvre," "Carte postale," and "Les Attributs." The final offerings were Ravel's "Trois oiseaux du paradis" and "Habanera," and Debussy's "Extase," "Claire de lune," "Rondel Chinoise" (a first performance in Boston from unpublished manuscript from the Library of Congress) "Chevelure" and "Pierrot," the last named also from the Congressional Library.

The connoisseur of French songs will recognize that this list contains very few familiar items. Mme. Averino chose with discrimination from a wealth of material, not only for the songs themselves, but for their adaptability to her purpose. It is some time since this singer has essayed an entire recital program here in Boston. She has been studying diligently, if one may judge from her progress, and she has deepened her voice without impairing its quality. Although she has been heard on numerous occasions in a larger auditorium, it appears that the space afforded by the Empire Ballroom is a happier choice.

Mme. Averino sings with ease. She uses no program book, thus inspiring her listeners at once with confidence. She very evidently knows the effect she wishes to secure and attains it with remarkable success. Only when her voice soars does one become conscious of a tightening in the throat and an incomplete use of resonance. Mme. Averino also inclines toward approaching a top note from below.

It was pleasurable to hear Fauré's "Prison" and the piquant Poulenc items, together with the Milhaud "Berceuse" sung with acceptable differentiation of mood. Mme. Averino may travel still further along this road. Unfortunately, Mr. Haieff displayed neither imagination nor humor in his accompaniments. In fact the first group of songs was all but ruined by his unsympathetic touch. Despite this, we found it worth while to speculate upon the two remaining programs of this series, one of which will be devoted to German and the final one to Russian composers. A distinguished audience warmly applauded the singer.

G. M. S.

Mia Slavenska

Newly acquired ballerina of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, which will tenant the Opera House next week.

New Ballets, New Dancers

The reorganized Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Leonide Massine, artistic director, will open at the Opera House on Monday evening with a program completely new to Boston; and present a number of other new works and two notable revivals during its week's stay, as well as a long list of European dancers new to the United States.

Fokine's L'Epreuve d'Amour," to music from Mozart and décor by Derain, was first produced for the René Blum Company, which is now incorporated in Massine's. It is said to be a delicate bit of "chinoiserie," in Fokine's best style.

Massine's "Bogatyri," music from Borodin and costumes and settings by Nathalie Gontcharova, which received its world première at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Oct. 20, is reported as an elaborate production on Russian themes, rivaling Fokine's success of last season, "Le Coq d'Or," in gorgeousness of color and liveliness of action. Mia Slavenska, Frederic Franklin, Igor Youskevitch and Nathalie Krassovska, all new here, have some of the principal roles.

"Gaité Parisienne," also by Massine, music from Offenbach, décor by Count Etienne de Beaumont, has made a tremendous hit in Monte Carlo, London and New York. "As in the popular 'Beau Danube,'" said the London Observer at the time of the Monte Carlo première, "interest lies less in the choreography than in the animation of the scene." Massine dances a Peruvian with all his comedic talents. Slavenska, Danilova, Delarova and Franklin add to the fun. These three ballets constitute the opening program.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, will bring Serge Lifár's version of the classic "Giselle," in two acts, with settings after Benois. The music by Adolphe Adam fits admirably this old ballet of Jean Coralli's, to which Théophile Gautier partly contributed. It was first produced in Paris in 1841, with Coralli and Lucien Petipa in the cast, Carlotta Grisi in the title role, now taken by London's leading classical ballerina, Alicia Markova. Albrecht, the hero, was danced in New York by Lifár, who has now left the company and sailed back to France. The role will be taken here by Youskevitch.

Also on Tuesday's program is a somewhat expurgated edition of Nijinski's "L'Aprés-Midi d'Un Faune," and a refurbished "Prince Igor," of which John Martin said in the New York Times, "Not in a number of years has this standard and indispensable work been done so well"; the present production having been staged by Fokine, for René Blum, some seasons ago.

Wednesday matinée repeats "Giselle" and "Gaité Parisienne," and offers the first "Spectre de la Rose" of the Boston season, with Krassovska and Youskevitch.

M. L.

Choice of Sites

(Continued from Page 11)

courts. But by deferring a showdown on the question of water power rights, it is argued, a basis for negotiation actually has been reached.

It may not have been unintentional, moreover, that the four dam sites selected by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator; Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, of the Army Engineers, and Clyde L. Seavey, of the Federal Power Commission, for immediate construction in these two States were, without exception, of a nature involving no power possibilities.

Negotiators in the Vermont case were able to sidetrack the question of "State consent" by delicate means, according to some authorities. The War Department, according to this view carefully refrained from asking Vermont's consent for the Union Village land acquisition, but will be given that consent. Thus both sides, it is said, believe they have saved face, committing themselves to nothing that would later weaken their case in the inevitable showdown over power rights.

Sewer Project Gets Under Way

With ground-breaking ceremonies completed, workers today settled down to serious work on the $4,500,000 sewer project which will serve the Metropolitan District north of Boston.

The first link in this project was completed last year at a cost of $3,000,000. With completion of the new link the sewer will extend from Reading through Stoneham to Boston Harbor. The relief sewer is designed to care for wastes of the north Metropolitan areas until 1970.

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Drive for Repeal Of Legal Betting Finds Hard Going

(Continued from Page 11)

elements into the State as the result of racing.

They also call attention to the number of business losses resulting from persons spending at race tracks money which should have been used to pay legitimate bills. Nor do they forget to include the increase in welfare relief, part of which, they insist, can be definitely attributed to betting by borderline families that would have been able to avoid relief except for betting losses.

Furthermore, Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, President of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, has estimated that illegal "bookies" alone make an annual profit of more than $35,000,000 of which $25,000,000 is taken out of the State and thus removed permanently from regular Massachusetts business channels.

Hurts N. E. Reputation

Thus these items, the opponents contend, far overbalance any taxes paid by the tracks and the employment furnished by them.

Regardless of these arguments New England is definitely the gambling center of the Nation at the present time, with 25 per cent of the Nation's legal betting being done within 100 miles of Boston at the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire horse tracks and the Bay State dog tracks.

To rid New England of this reputation that fails to jibe with its tradition of thrift and shrewdness, the opponents of gambling had originally hoped to start a three-State repeal movement through a successful drive in Massachusetts. It had been planned to carry the campaign into New Hampshire and Rhode Island if the Bay State fight brought victory.

However, the Massachusetts gambling interests proved too powerful lobbyists to overcome on Beacon Hill where the Legislature has been subservient to the wishes of the gambling interests since the passage of the Pari-Mutuel Act in 1934. Had the Legislature merely thrown out the initiative petition for repeal of horse and dog racing and not passed the act providing for the by-counties referendum, the vote would have been placed on a state-wide basis by the filing of 5,000 additional signatures and the opponents of legalized betting would have been able to conduct a more effective drive than they have.

Hope Only for a Start

Meanwhile, hardly hopeful of major victories, the opponents of gambling still hope to increase anti-gambling strength over that shown in 1934, when every county in Massachusetts voted for horse-race betting and all but Dukes County favored dog racing.

They are driving to increase the total vote cast against gambling. In 1934 the state-wide totals were 815,220 in favor of horse racing to 366,183 against; 616,233 for dog racing to 464,135 against. Because of the four-year operation of horse and dog tracks in Massachusetts with the accompanying undesirable conditions, the opponents hope to increase the "no" vote considerably, although few believe the anti-gambling total will exceed that of the proponents, because of the type of campaign conducted by the opposition.

But if the anti-betting sentiment is considerably stronger than in the 1934 vote, the opponents will be encouraged to push forward a more effective campaign for repeal at the next state election.

Vote Would Be Mandatory

In yesterday's article it was erroneously reported that in those cities in which a majority of the voters cast "yes" ballots, special taxicab stands, limited to the cabs of one particular company, may be eliminated by the local government if it so chooses and all stands thrown open to all drivers.

It should have read: "in those cities in which a majority of the citizens vote "yes" special stands will be immediately abolished under the referendum and it will be mandatory to open all stands to all drivers."

Fuller Emerges To Give Radio Aid To GOP Ticket

(Continued from Page 11)

people to be warm-hearted, decent, law-abiding citizens. What right has my loose-talking opponent to even intimate that the citizens of South Boston would inflict bodily harm on anyone?"

Mr. Saltonstall promised to favor legislation to increase exemptions from creditors on homes in which the owner lives. Pointing out that the present exemption is $800, Mr. Saltonstall said the amount should run "to the benefit of such a person's wife and to his children while they are minors."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, also appeared as speaker at the GOP rallies to insist that the Republican Party has rid itself of reactionary element and is now liberal.

Curley Attacks New Deal

At the Democratic rallies in Brockton, Stoughton, Dedham, West Roxbury, Randolph, Roslindale and in Boston, Mr. Curley attacked the New Deal's reciprocal trade agreements, promising as Governor to work for modification of the program he characterized as "altruistic madness."

The former Governor declared that if imports which competed with articles manufactured in this country were excluded, "10,000,000 men and women could be restored to work in private industry within a period of a few months."

Mr. Curley also charged the Republican Party with "colossal stupidity" in failing to put into effect the flood control program offered by the State Planning Board under his administration as a means to prevent future floods. However, he did not refer to the fact that the Planning Board's program was included in the flood control compacts ratified by the legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut and that Washington refused to approve the compacts because of a power rights clause in the pacts.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

specializes in construction training; Durham, machine-shop work; Concord, tree surgery and landscape gardening; and Nashua, automobile mechanics. Projects to be carried out at Lincoln will depend upon the aptitude of youths at the center. Plans call for construction of a community swimming pool and skating rink in the village; development of winter-sports facilities, including trail work and a shelter; and a number of landscape projects. At the outset, the Lincoln center will have an enrollment of about 30 youths.

NYA officials are pleased that the recent demand for youths trained at one of their New Hampshire centers has been so extensive that the entire enrollment was called out. This is the Concord training center where the youths are trained in tree surgery and landscape gardening.

* * *

Storm Loss Cut

Original estimates of $24,000,000 for the storm damage in New Hampshire have been cut down to $13,000,000 according to Raymond C. Magrath, Executive Secretary of the New Hampshire Disaster Emergency Council. Damage is distributed in the following manner, according to the Council:

Recreation	$1,146,500
Business and industry	950,000
Agriculture	1,843,485
Highways and bridges	3,164,820
Railroads, utilities, etc.	4,407,450
Total known damage	$11,712,264
Allowance for damage not yet reported:	
Additional agriculture	$500,000
Homes	500,000
Other public property	250,000
Total losses	$12,962,264

The Disaster Emergency Council estimates that 60 per cent of the damage to business and industry resulted from the flood and 40 per cent was caused by the hurricane.

General Classified

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PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

SWAIN'S ART STORE
217 West Front St.
Offers you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
We carry a distinctive line of Christmas Cards

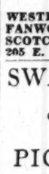
Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

When in Need of a
FURRIER
Consult
VOGELS
206 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
Lillian Abrams and Cora E. Neighbor
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue



Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
JEWELERS SINCE 1892
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
Cash or Credit

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Hardware Paints Housefurnishings
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
"Authorized Norge Dealers"

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Made to Measure Clothes
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
Hack. 2-6989 246 Main Street

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK
(Continued)

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
AIRTEMP OIL BURNERS
Telephone Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

SHORT HILLS

Talmadge Esso Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd

Amy McDowell Shop
CORSETS
Lily of France—Treo—Kabo—Gossard Lingerie
Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
SPORT FROCKS
COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
9 Beechwood Road Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-1881

G. I. McNEIL
Fine Upholstering
Draperies
Furniture—Carpets
55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

Butterworth Dairy
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

SHOP AND SAVE
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Nov. 4th and 5th
Our
27th
TRENTON DAY
Goldberg's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Broad and Front Sts., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 2-4111

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES — BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahegan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Branch
13 E. Westfield Ave.
Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. RO 4-2469
4 Elm St., Westfield
Tel. WE 2-2970

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
822 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Established 1880
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-3013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires,
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

CHESTER

SINCLAIR SERVICENTER
Let us SINCLAIRIZE your car for safe winter driving. Greasing is our specialty. Battery and Tire service. Washing, Simonizing, etc. Dial Chester 2-9684.
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Avenue

Edomont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Grand Collection
Dinner and Evening
Dresses
Separate Evening Skirts and Blouses

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Ask about our Phoenix Hosiery Club. You get one pair free.

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CHEESE
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes Are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

The
GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

Buddie Silverman presents
FROCKS SPORTSWEAR
marie shop
Opposite Station Melrose 1863

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

See the New
1939 R C A Victor
Electric Tuning Radio
The Beautiful New Console Grand Cabinet Is an Outstanding Buy

Hardware—Sporting Goods
Roofing and Repairs
Kitchen Supplies
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

A. S. Farnwald
Flowers
We invite you to visit us at our newly enlarged quarters.
Opening October 15th
York Road and Greenwood Ave.
Ogontz 2442

SEE THE
1939 CHEVROLET
at
BRAUER CHEVROLET
815 Greenwood Avenue
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

Imports
from abroad have arrived for Christmas
Do shopping early for choice selection. Gifts reserved with small deposit until wanted for Christmas.
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

Taylor's
MILK
Raw and Pasteurized
300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 286

PHILADELPHIA

PAINTING—PAPERING
PAINTING DECORATING CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA
She 7900
Homes—Offices
Factories
Hardwood Floors
Edward Kay Co.
5421 Market Street
West 2368
Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West. 32-66

Sound Equipment
RCA
SHRYOCK RADIO Sales ● Rentals
PENnypacker 4404, PENN A. C. BUILDING
Everything in Radio, Phonographs, Sound and Recording Equipment

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor* or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

Roseanne Beauty Shop
Specializing in
BETTER PERMANENT WAVES, $5.00
3 Beauty Items, $1.25
1813 RANSTEAD STREET
(Near 18th and Chestnut Street)
Locust 3737

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
109 So. 18th St., Phila. RIT. 1882
Phone orders gladly taken
HOME MADE PASTRIES
of all kinds on sale and to order

SPENCER CORSET AGENCY
MRS. MARGARET ALEXANDER NICKEL
5553 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
—Service Everywhere—
Phone Allegheny 8594
(Between 4 and 6) for appointment

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Jean Bristol
BEAUTY SHOPPE
3 Items, $1.00
Open Evenings (Except Wed. and Sat.)
1459 East Alcott Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Del. 1372

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
Millinery
18 W. Chelten Avenue
12th Floor

PITTSBURGH

Personalized . . .
Christmas Cards
25 Cards $1.25
25 Engraved Cards, $3.50
Box Assortments, 21 Cards, 50c
MABLE O. COWAN
214 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORR'S
FLOWER SHOP
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5
A COMPLETE CHOICE AND VARIETY OF FLOWERS

PITTSBURGH—Belleview

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance
BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

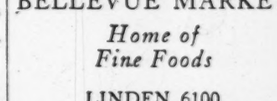
PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

Wayside Inn Tea Room
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Open Sundays
Good Food at Reasonable Prices
3277 W. Liberty Ave.,
Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
116 N. 5th Street Phone 4-8393
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.



SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

NOW SHOWING
Complete Assortments of Men's
QUALITY OVERCOATS
C ROLL & KECK

Order Your
HOLIDAY TURKEY
CHICKEN, DUCK, CAPON, etc. early from
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

The Most Important Sale in the Fall Season!
POMEROY DAY
Saturday, Nov. 5th
Courtesy Day, Friday, Nov. 4th
SAVE! on new, fresh, interesting merchandise for yourself, your family, or your home.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

ARBORISTS, Inc.
"We Care for Your Trees"
Spraying—Pruning
Tree Moving—Tree Surgery
Advice and Supervision by College Trained Men
TELEPHONE 2-8021

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

E. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtl
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired, Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1094

Electric Wiring & General Repair Work
HANDY'S ELECTRIC SHOP
432 Beaver St., Ph. Sewickley 388

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
PRESTONE, ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

Elizabeth Beauty Shoppe
Expert Operators
Daily 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Wed. 12:30 P. M.
Fridays 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ELIZABETH LONG, Mgr.
Phone Sewickley 1922
418 Beaver St., Second Floor

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
Eatmor Cranberries
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

ELECTRIC ROASTER
for That Thanksgiving Turkey
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128

SWARTHMORE

A Complete Line of GROCERIES
Including Many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
MARTEL BROS.

Small Electrical Appliances
SUPLEE'S
1939 PLYMOUTH
on display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Ave., Phone 1398

Complete Line of Electrical Appliances
A Full Floor of Toys
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
MEDIA

UPPER DARBY

The Collin's Store
Lamps, Tables, Gift Wares, Occasional Furniture
Open Evenings 111 Fairfield Ave.

Cadwallader
For Quality Paints and Painters' Supplies
7040 Terminal Square Blvd. 934

HERMAN TILLES
SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571
4204 Woodland Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa.

YORK

YORK FUR SHOP
October Values Offer
Fine Selection of Fur Coats
Coats made to individual measurements and styles. Remodeling by expert Furriers.
31 NORTH GEORGE STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Olde Englishe Noise

Customs are odd things, as every traveler knows. But none so odd, surely, as the ancient custom of Teddy Roe's Band which happens every year at Sherborne, England.

"Happens" is, one of our paid spies reports, an understatement which in no way describes the annual riot in the streets of this picturesque

"Bring your frying-pan tonight, Ethelbert, and we'll see if we can't start something."

Dorset town. If you can imagine the beating of drums, the banging of biscuit tins, the clanging of frying pans, the blowing of squeakers, and the tooting of auto horns, all carried out remarkably efficiently by a yowling crowd half a mile long, you will get the idea in a rough fashion. Very rough, indeed. For the idea will scarcely approach the actual practice, because the noise is unimaginable.

Besides, all these noises are made around midnight, and the crowd also thumps doorknockers and rings doorbells for good measure.

Why? Well, it is the custom at the opening of what is known as the annual Pack Monday Fair, and it has been going on for 700 years. Just 700 years ago the famous Sherborne Abbey was completed. To celebrate the end of their long and glorious job, the workmen marched round the streets joyfully making as much noise as possible. Having no musical instruments, they used buckets and coppers and anything else that came in handy. And so, under the curious name of Teddy Roe's Band, the Serenade of Noise has gone on ever since.

There is material for a philosopher here. If some bright modern sparks thought they would like to start a similar custom of their own in some quiet town, nobody would stand it for a moment; and the custom-starters would certainly end up in the police court next day. Yet nobody thinks of arresting Teddy Roe's Band.

After all, why should they? It is very reasonable. After you have spent one night banging a frying pan without ceasing from midnight to three in the morning, you probably get so you're downright glad to spend 364 nights not banging a frying pan. Which makes for quiet.

Maybe those fellows back in 1238 knew a thing or two after all.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dialectic

By some curious reversal of logic this "knowing a thing or two" brings us to a story told in the British Post Office Magazine, concerning the fact that the "dial" automatic telephone is gradually being brought into operation throughout the country.

Someone dialed "O" (for Operator) from a call office and complained that he could not work the machine. The operator, endeavoring to help him, asked: "What number are you speaking from?" The caller inquired where the number was to be found, and was told, "You will find the number on the dial."

The reply came back: "1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0."

♪ ♪ ♪

Circulars

This reminds us that in the Netherlands Post Offices at The Hague and Amsterdam there have lately been installed some "talking letter" machines. These are automatic. You drop in a coin, speak for a minute into a microphone, and when your speech is finished it is delivered to you on a small disk through a slit in the automat, complete with envelope. All you have to do is to put a stamp on it, and an address, and then post it to someone who has a gramophone.

♪ ♪ ♪

Splendid Isolation

Back in England we learn that there is now a premium on islands. As a result of a back-to-the-sea movement (caused by the crisis?) it is now practically impossible to buy or rent a habitable island round the shores of Britain.

This probably explains the following advertisement which appeared recently in the "agony" columns of London newspapers:

"This place should make a Home-from-Home—we're always dressed for dinner."

"Advertiser wishes to meet few cheery people of independent means to make up a party of tolerants building own bungalows on a British island, temperate zone, delightful climate, where peace can be enjoyed and cultural life developed."

This is fine, but it seems to us that somebody ought to point out to these seekers that they already live on "a British island, temperate zone, etc." And, if that is the way they want it, all the other corollaries of the description should follow.

Although we are open to conviction regarding that bit about the weather.

J. A. M.

"Good Night"

Monitor Camera Club from Jack Clark, Fort Worth, Texas

The Best of Friends Must Part, for a Night

In Lighter Vein

Live Alone and Like It

"I heard about a man who lived on onions alone."

"Anyone who lives on onions should."

Initial Cost

Auto Salesman (desperately): "But, madam, if you take this car we will put your initials on it free."

Mrs. Saver: "But my husband says it's not the initial cost that counts, but the upkeep."—Long Beach Sun.

Possibly

Smith minor had to learn French.

Smith minor: "Why should I learn French?"

Tutor: "Half the world speaks French."

Smith minor: "Well, isn't that enough?"—Koprive, Zagreb.

Love's Labor's Lost

"May I have another cake?"

"Another cake what?"

"Another cake, please."

"Please what?"

"Please, Mother."

"Please Mother what?"

"Please, Mother dear."

"No. You've had two already!"

Progress

"How is your husband getting on with his golf?"

"Very well indeed. The children are allowed to watch him now."

For Economy

"McTavish's daughter was married in the poultry yard."

"Why?"

"So the rice wouldn't go to waste."

SOMESENSE RHYMES

Another Racket

Dictators won the Tussle in A way which we call Muscle in.

Hm-m!

"What's wrong with you, John?"

"Oh, I've been given a ticket for a lecture. The subject is 'April Fools,' and the ticket says, 'Admit one.'"—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Quotation for Today

SEARCH for the truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication is a duty.
—MME. DE STAËL.

Brevities

Toronto Daily Star: This is the time of year we always have a beautiful garden next summer.

Detroit News: Oklahoma's new breed of cattle, 33 inches high, calls for something special in cowhands. Midgets with experience on rocking-horses, please write.

St. Louis Star-Times: Our funny government: for some time the Department of Justice has been particularly alert in trying to prevent leakage of military secrets to foreign nations, and on Monday army officials announced through the press that all the anti-aircraft equipment east of the Rockies would not be sufficient to defend a city of 50,000.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Silk Is Obtained From a Silkworm?

To begin with, it may be well to point out that the term "silkworm" is not quite correct. The little spinner of silk is in reality a caterpillar, the larva of the Bombyx mori moth.

The eggs from which silkworms are hatched are very tiny. There would be about 40,000 of them to the ounce. When first born, the silkworm is about a quarter of an inch long. It is a great eater and grows to be about three inches long in a month.

Silkworms are quite fussy about what they eat, though, and the best silk comes from caterpillars which feed on leaves from white mulberry trees. They will, however, eat other varieties of mulberry, and can even be reared on Osage orange leaves, but the silk which results is not so choice.

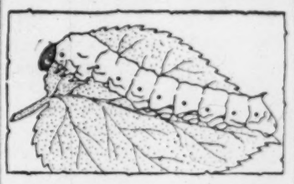
In order to grow so rapidly, the silkworm wriggles out of its skin about four times before reaching its full size.

The silk is produced within the caterpillar's body, in a network of fine tubes or glands. On either side of the body are two large glands which act as reservoirs for the storage of the silk, which is liquid while within the body.

On reaching maturity, the silkworm attaches itself to a twig by its back legs. Twin streams of liquid silk issue from two "spinnerets" in the silkworm's mouth, joining together to make one strand and hardening immediately upon coming in contact with the air. Weaving its head back and forth, the silkworm spins a loose shell or cocoon about itself, completing the cocoon in about three days and nights. And when the cocoon is done it contains an unbroken strand from 500 to 1,000 yards long!

If left alone, the silkworm passes through a chrysalis state and becomes a moth. But as the moth must make a hole in the cocoon to escape, breaking the threads, only as many moths as are needed for egg production are allowed to develop.

The silk from the unbroken cocoons is wound upon reels, and several of these very fine threads are

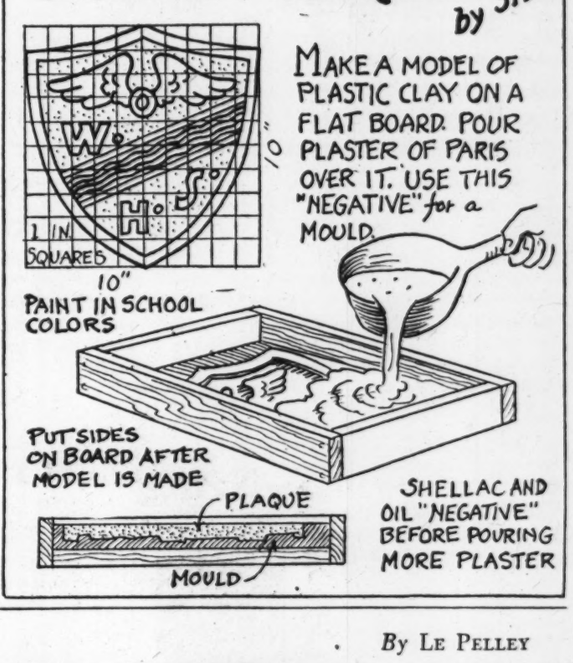


wound together to form yarn for weaving. Indeed, so fine is the silkworm's thread that it would take a strand about 1,000 miles long to make one pound of silk!—W. P. Keasbey.

Make It Yourself

SCHOOL PLAQUE

by Sib


MAKE A MODEL OF PLASTIC CLAY ON A FLAT BOARD. POUR PLASTER OF PARIS OVER IT. USE THIS "NEGATIVE" for a MOULD.
10"
10"
1 IN SQUARES
PAINT IN SCHOOL COLORS
PUT SIDES ON BOARD AFTER MODEL IS MADE
PLAQUE
MOULD
SHELLAC AND OIL "NEGATIVE" BEFORE POURING MORE PLASTER

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friend in Need

New York City

Climbing up from the subway station after a long, stuffy underground ride one evening, the Suburbanite felt a bit puzzled as to which way to turn at a busy thoroughfare in upper New York City. Two young girls in hikers' slacks were asked for directions, whereupon they exclaimed: "We're stranded, too. And not a nickel between us!"

Upon inquiry, it developed that the girls had been hiking into the wooded outskirts, and when homeward bound had boarded a street car headed in what they thought was the direction of their homes; but after a long, unfamiliar ride, they had discovered that they were on the wrong car, and miles away from home. Worse, still, their very last nickels (after the day's hot-dogs and sodas) had been deposited in the wrong car's fare box!

The Suburbanite's first impulse was to hand the girls a dime and then ask the traffic officer for directions, both for the hikers as well as for herself. Remembering, however, some past experiences which had earned for her the name of Easy-Mark and Softy, she decided that these girls might be playing on the gullibility of passers-by. It was decided, therefore, to relate the supposed plight of these hikers to the traffic officer—and whisper the suspicion.

The Suburbanite, however, was very prompty put to shame, when, in genuine big brother spirit, the trusting officer dug down into his pockets, handed the girls a dime, and patiently directed them to the right street car. And returning to the Suburbanite, the kindly officer remarked, "Maybe I do this more often than I should—and believe me the nickels and dimes count up and could be used for my family—but I always like to give folks the benefit of the doubt, especially the kids."

Truly humbled, and recalling the many kindnesses and courtesies of officers of the police force in this and other cities, the Suburbanite determined once again to admonish at least her own children to be sure to go to a policeman when in trouble, for the policeman is always a friend in need.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Try, try, again:

QZQJK LNO PRS UJTQV RTV XQVU US TLYJSZQ URQ ARNJNAUQJ SB RTV PSJC TV XSDOE US TLYJSZQ RTV YSVTUTSO.

Hidden Bible Names

Here are more hidden Bible names, shared by a Chelsea, Vt., reader:

1. Angela sat erect on her pony, looking across the mesa.
2. My mother planted a short row of basil as she was fond of that herb.
3. In a minute, with his quick step, Henry overtook the runaway child.
4. In haymaking time, specially, farmers remark every little change in the weather.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing CLOG, to REEL in 11 moves.

A Bit of Division

Divide 500 into 2 parts so that the larger is three times the smaller by 200.

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today:

1	jovial	droll	
2	intrepid	probable	
3	youthful	merry	1
4	prudent	erudite	
5	laborious	brave	
6	indolent	sensible	
7	worthy	juvenile	
8	likely	inactive	
9	learned	deserving	
10	comical	difficult	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

As We Think

"We walk after our thoughts, and in no other direction."—Ellen Crocker.

Definition

"Time: mortal futility trying to pull fences across eternity."—Duane S. Somervell

Saving Grace

"Franklin Roosevelt's sense of humor is one of the best curbs on his dictatorship tendencies."—James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University.

Progress

"Progress can no more be stopped by the adverse trends in any period than can the tides of the oceans be swayed by the hand or brain of man."—George M. Verity, chairman, American Rolling Mill Co.

Daily Anecdote

A Just Rebuke

When the work of Henry Ward Beecher had at last brought him universal fame, there were some individuals who began to appear at his meetings to satisfy their curiosity regarding Mr. Beecher rather than to seek benefit from his discourses.

One night the great evangelist found it necessary to send his half-brother, Thomas Beecher, to preach in his place. So great was the disappointment over the substitution among various members of the audience that the minister could plainly detect it.

Thomas Beecher was not a man to avoid such an important issue. Standing before his audience, and speaking in a firm but kindly voice, he announced: "All those who came to worship Henry Ward Beecher may now withdraw from the church; all who came to worship God may remain."

Naturally all remained, and were rewarded with an inspiring and edifying sermon.

Odds and Ends

But the Penny's Better Known

The largest denomination of United States currency is the $10,000 gold certificate.

A Town of Poets

The village of Khudsorek in Soviet Russia is populated entirely by professional poets.

Patents on Plants

About six years ago Congress unanimously passed a special act making it possible for growers to get patent rights upon new varieties of plants. Already 200 such patents have been granted.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Every man who tries his best to improve the character of his work is bound to improve his position.

Hidden Bible Names: Asa, Silas, Stephen, Mark.

Letter Changing: Clog, clot, slot, soot, sort, fort, font, fonc, fend, rend, reed, reel.

A Bit of Division: 75 and 425.

Fun With Synonyms: Jovial—merry; intrepid—brave; youthful—juvenile; prudent—sensible; laborious—difficult; indolent—inactive; worthy—deserving; likely—probable; learned—erudite; comical—droll.

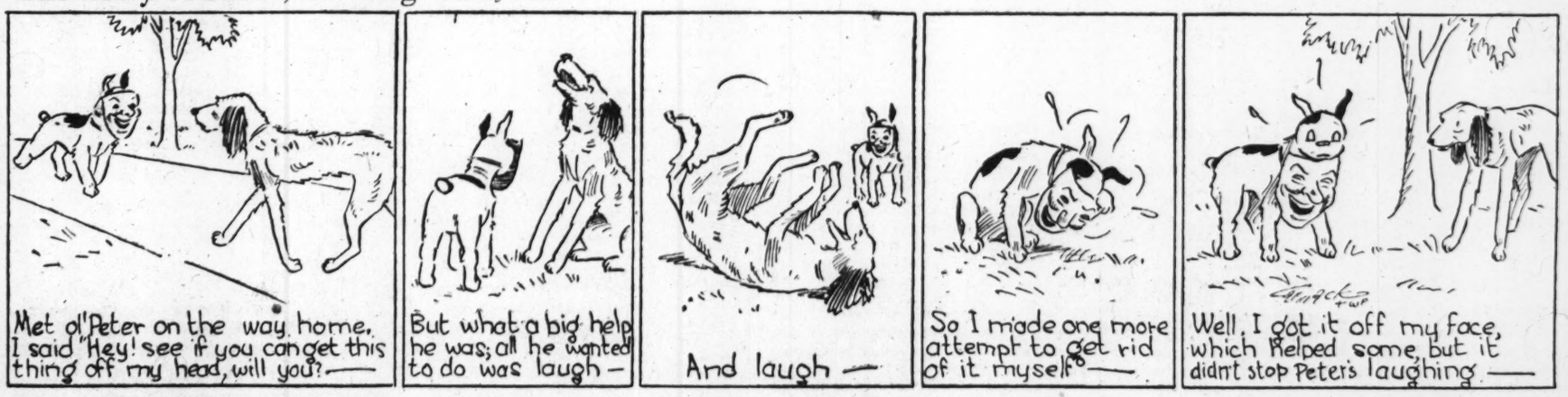
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What's Work for One . . .*

By Le Pelley

I'm GLAD I SLEPT THROUGH HALLOWEEN— I HAD LOTS MORE FUN WITH MY PARTY!
Hmm—YES—SAY, DO YOU ALWAYS HAVE TO CARRY IN THAT WOOD?
OH YES—BIG NUISANCE,!! IT'S FOR THE FIRE PLACE!
I WONDER IF YOU WOULD DO ME A FAVOR—?
WE ALWAYS HAVE A MAN CARRY IN OUR WOOD—AND IF YOU DO NOT MIND I SHOULD LIKE TO CARRY IN SOME OF YOURS——
WELL, WELL—THE WORLD IS FULL OF SURPRISES!
TUM TE TUM TE TUM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Funny Face*

By Carmack


Met ol' Peter on the way home. I said "Hey! see if you can get this thing off my head, will you?——
But what a big help he was; all he wanted to do was laugh——
And laugh——
So I made one more attempt to get rid of it myself——
Well, I got it off my face, which helped some, but it didn't stop Peter's laughing——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Pulls Some Strings*

By The Hagers

SINCE DUCKLING DAYS I'VE WISHED," SAID JOE, "THAT I COULD SEE A PUPPET SHOW."
"I'LL MAKE A PUPPET, JOE, FOR YOU." WE GOT SOME WOOD, BRIGHT PAINT AND GLUE.
I MADE THE BODY, JOE THE HEAD. WE WORKED OUR TOY WITH STRINGS. JOE SAID,
"I WONDER NOW IF HE CAN ACT." "WE'LL TRY HIS SHAKESPEARE FIRST," I QUACKED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Trade and Totalitarianism

MUNICH is reinforcing instead of weakening American determination to press on with the Hull program for freer trade. President Roosevelt, in a letter to the National Foreign Trade Convention, pledges continuance of the policy, and Secretary Hull, in a speech, tells the convention that nothing which has happened in "recent weeks" discredits the effort to restore "sound economic conditions as a necessary foundation of durable peace."

Ever since the Munich settlement questions have been raised as to how the Hull system of inclusive, multilateral trade could continue to live side by side with the exclusive, bilateral system practiced by the totalitarian states. With the anticipated spread of German power over Central and Eastern Europe half a dozen nations in that area will find it increasingly difficult to trade with other countries.

The Reich's barter plan compels other countries which trade with her to center on furnishing what Germany wants and to take in exchange what Germany wants to export. There is no freedom for the normal triangular trade, to sell to Germany and buy from a third country to which Germany might in turn sell. It is as if the grocer and the shoemaker had to exchange goods instead of each buying his supplies where he could find the most suitable at the best price. The system is virtually a denial of the basic principles of trade. It abandons most of the advantages of specialization and division of labor.

Any fundamental appeasement must find a way by which this totalitarian economic world, now extended and strengthened, can live peaceably with the democratic trade world. France is already talking of new commercial agreements with Germany. And Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking on the same day as Mr. Hull, declared: "Don't let us suppose that necessarily there must be economic warfare between Germany and ourselves."

This is a useful outlook. Yet there are direct frictions between the two systems which should be faced, if they are to be removed. The totalitarian system tends to force every state which comes within its trade orbit to regiment its own internal economy. On the other hand Mr. Hull pointed out that the freer trade system inevitably affects those who try to be self-sustained. Here is the area where the stress between democracy and dictatorship passes from ideals to interests, from words to acts. Right here is the test of appeasement.

Which Way to Ukraina?

BECAUSE of the speed with which German foreign policy has developed in recent months, Reichsführer Hitler's attitude toward Ukraina has already become a subject of widespread attention. Many believe that the Ukraine is marked a "next" on the Third Reich's program for expansion.

Some of the steps taken to absorb the Sudetenland must, however, be ruled out. Between Germany and the Ukraine lies not only Czechoslovakian territory—which, under German economic and political domination need not be an important barrier—but also Polish and Rumanian land. Possibly neither of these countries would feel able to prevent German economic penetration from passing through it toward Ukraina. But so long as the Ukraine remains a part of Russia, German influence there is likely to be restricted.

There are alternative solutions: a "deal" between Germany and Russia, or separation of the Ukraine from Russia. The first is a remote possibility; a Russo-German alliance has been a diplomatic bogey in Franco-British calculations for many a year. But if the second alternative becomes the only choice, the Third Reich's amazing methods of bloodless conquest will face a task more delicate than any yet undertaken by Herr Hitler.

Separation of the Ukraine from Russia would require intensification of racial feeling among the Ukrainians, who do not now consider themselves strictly Russian. In the Soviet Union they enjoy a measure of self-government (autonomy) in theory. Presumably the sense of grievance against central authority which is nearly always present in some degree among partially self-governing states might be inflamed by propaganda to a point where the Ukrainians would demand independence.

Berlin could then support such demands. The making of them effective would, however, be another matter. Russia would not lightly let go an area which supplies it with much of its wheat, about three-quarters of its present coal production, one-half its iron ore and steel, three-quarters of its sugar and almost all its manganese. And in addition to Russian resistance Berlin must face the displeasure of Poland and Rumania. They would not welcome on their borders a state which would attract to it their Ukrainian minorities.

A touchy business, which would result in strains within the newly enlarged German diplomatic orbit as well as new alarms without. The denouement may turn on the success of a method which already has added Austria and the Sudetenland to German territory and brought practically all central Europe under German influence. Or it may await conditions more favorable to Russo-German understanding. In either event, the story will have something of a surprise ending.

Sumner Tunnel Tolls

WHETHER fares for the Sumner Traffic Tunnel to East Boston should be increased to 20 cents, as recommended by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, is something that should be debated carefully by the special legislative commission now studying tunnel affairs. Even this five-cent boost might force some traffic the long way 'round over the bridges and defeat the very object sought, namely, more revenues to cut Boston's $500,000 annual tunnel deficit. On the basis of comparisons with charges made for the use of similar vehicular tunnels elsewhere, however, justice would appear to be on the side of the Research Bureau, for New York charges 50 cents for passage through Holland Tunnel, while tariff for the Mersey Tunnel at Liverpool equals 56 cents.

And there is a strong case for the Bureau's recommendation that the Commonwealth assume three-quarters of the deficit. As it now stands, Boston-owned cars furnish but 25 per cent of the tunnel traffic volume, yet Boston taxpayers must meet the entire deficit. Even after allowing for the fact that many Boston businesses undoubtedly profit from customers the tunnel attracts, it still is a question whether the addition of 30 cents to the Boston tax rate for the convenience, chiefly, of North Shore automobile commuters, is justified.

Piecemeal Power Peace

WHILE Clarence E. Groesbeck, chairman of the Electric Bond and Share Corporation, tells reporters after a conference with President Roosevelt that "the rapprochement between the Government and the utilities is most heartening," Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, is protesting another Federal grant for a municipal project at Chattanooga which apparently muddies the prospects of agreement in the Tennessee Valley.

The business of outright gifts of PWA funds is certainly an unbalancing element in the competition between privately owned utilities and municipal power plants. Yet the act under which these are made is not likely to be repealed while the appropriation lasts, and the City of Chattanooga is committed to its course by a popular referendum unless the power company sells out. Mr. Willkie insists, of course, that his Tennessee Electric Power Company system be taken over bodily if at all—not piecemeal.

Whatever the merits of this position as to physical lines, it looks as though peace is coming to America's utility industry by a nibbling process. First, the City of Knoxville succeeds in buying the local distributing system to retail TVA power; then Electric Bond and Share, largest of the holding companies and one of the more scattered, prepares to conform to the regional split-ups required by the Holding Company Act; now a number of companies are conferring with the Government's National Defense Power Committee. Will an agreement between the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and the TVA be the next apple to ripen?

A Safer Wall Street

THE rules just promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange are the first major product of the new co-operation between these two regulatory bodies. They represent a careful co-operative effort to further the investor's interest and result from extensive consultations between President Martin of the Exchange and Chairman Douglas of the Commission.

The Exchange co-operated by putting the new rules into effect five days before the Commission published its intentions and without putting up any of the obstructions presented by the former Exchange administration. The Commission co-operated by discussing its proposals at great length with Exchange representatives and by modifying them considerably after such discussion.

The new rules should make it far safer for the investor to trade in Wall Street than ever before. They are aimed particularly to prevent any repetition of the Whitney incident. By the time the rules are worked out in practice, brokers will no longer be able to trade on other people's money, for they will be required to turn over all securities and cash balances to the new central securities deposit bank; they must report all outside underwriting commitments regularly to the Exchange; partners of brokerage houses will no longer be able to speculate on the side; and such loans as Richard Whitney was able to negotiate with other members will be all reported to the Exchange.

THIRTY-FIVE years a stanch Republican, the village president of Ossining, N. Y., has turned against his party because Republican county officials ignored his applications for a low automobile registration number. Now if that should get started among New Dealers seeking low social security numbers, there might be an upset in 1940.

SOMEONE recalls that it took a thirty-minutes sitting to make a picture by the old daguerreotype process. No wonder our forefathers looked so stern.

Less Safe Than Sand

Hotels on Steam

THE torrid core of our great globe lets off steam through various widely separated vents in its crust and this has suggested to many an enterprising man and syndicate the erection of hotels on spots where nature provides free and limitless vapor or hot water. Two such hostelries which have come within my experience seem to me more interesting than others. One is in Andorra, the other on Hawaii Island.

The Andorra hostelry—I will name names since I happen to admire both places—is the Hotel Plá, a rude mountain inn at Las Escaldas, one of the tiny villages which make up that strange medieval seigneury in the towering Pyrenees between France and Spain. It takes no knowledge of Spanish to perceive that the name of this hamlet suggests scalding waters. These waters do, in fact, gush from the earth and form a hot brook beside the main street. Local laundresses do their washing in this convenient and perpetual stream even in the zero months. Steam escapes from numerous fumaroles in the heart of Las Escaldas, and the *población* suggests a stage setting for *Die Walkyrie*.

* * *

Hotel Plá, hanging boldly over the wild Valira River is primitive in the extreme but it has a distinctive feature in the cellar where boiling sulphur water, piped by crudest plumbing, pours into a prodigious iron bathtub. The cellar is always cold but the water is always hot and I can recall no experience of my travels more delightful than climbing from that icy stone floor into the steaming tub. I was the only guest of the Plá establishment during a November visit and was quite taken into the bosom of the Andorran family that runs the place. Every evening Mother Plá and her daughters Lina and Sarah Bernhardt would invite me to join them around the big brazier which was the only heating system. A good time was had by all, I think, and certainly by me. Mother Plá spoke only Catalan but Sarah Bernhardt knew a bit of French and Lina was an accomplished linguist with fluent English at her command. She was the secretary of the syndic or president and could carry on the correspondence of this mountaineer-statesman in several languages.

* * *

From Andorra to Hawaii Island is a long leap but not too long for nature's subterranean heating apparatus. Here too the ground is saturated with steam and here too a hotel—great and celebrated in this case—has been built upon the vaporous earth. Volcano House is operated by a benevolent-looking Greek gentleman whose true name is that famous one of Sparta, Lycurgus. Mr. Lycurgus is justly proud of his sumptuous inn for it has venerable traditions and wide fame.

It is located just above the crater of Kilauea on the flank of Mauna Loa at an altitude of some 4,000 feet. In the frequent periods of Kilauea's activity it is a scene of special excitement as sightseers gather in thousands, venturing as near as they dare to the seething firepit called Halemaumau. Even in times of volcanic quiescence steam seeps from many a vent in the hotel lawn and all about. The natural steam baths of Volcano House are not at all primitive like the sulphur tub of Hotel Plá. One immerses oneself in a small box, with one's head protruding for air, and regulates the flow of steam by the simple means of removing and replacing a stopper which blocks the hissing vent.

A feature of this hostelry is the fireplace in the main lounge. Its fire is almost as sacrosanct as was that of the Vestal Virgins for it has been burning continuously for almost seventy years, having been first lighted, I understand, during the reign of Kamehameha V, long before the American eagle spread her wings over these islands. Two or three times the hearth has been repaired or rebuilt but the embers have been nursed through these periods of crisis with meticulous care. Perhaps there is some mystic significance to this continuity, grasped only by the Hellenic mind of the proprietor. Perhaps it is a gesture of respect to Pele, the Polynesian fire goddess. It is at any rate a fertile source of publicity to this particular hotel on steam.

S. A. C.

Human Conservation

Book News of the Day

IN A world of clashing swords Stewart H. Holbrook speaks in a small voice, edged with irony in "LET THEM LIVE" (New York: Macmillan Company. $1.50). Mr. Holbrook gives us a breezy, readable and sometimes humorous history of the American nation's battle against human hazards.

Mr. Holbrook makes us feel that national safety has been and will be a high adventure. As he represents it, safety educators with their campaigns, their charts for foolproof roads and their Wellsian designs for traffic control by means of photoelectric cells have undertaken a labor that would make those of Hercules seem like the knotting of twine by the Lilliputians.

* * *

If Mr. Holbrook has any recommendation of his own, it consists of the positive aim of attacking the problem of safety by means of a long-range program of many facets.

Milwaukee, Providence, Memphis and Massachusetts elicit special mention from the author. These places have attacked the problem in the schools, in the police departments, in the courts, in special safety devices on the highways, in campaigns of public education and in careful testing of prospective drivers. The essence of these programs is this: First, that they are comprehensive and second, that they are patient. The men in charge know they are dealing with a nation whose accidents are caused in large part because it is always going places a-fluking. They do not propose to make the same mistake. Therefore their safety work is designed more as enduring public service than as a flashing and fleeting campaign.

* * *

The problem of national safety has become one for which each individual is answerable. Therefore, national safety, while representing one of the most vexatious national problems, is today happily free from the social controversy surrounding most major issues. That should make it easier to cope with.

As to causes of our safety problem! If this reviewer has read Mr. Holbrook's book aright, avarice, passion for speed and the sheer, inventive impetuosity of the nation are primary malefactors.

It was Lorenzo Coffin, unpopular lobbyist without money, who spurred Congress, the public and the railroads into making travel by rail the safe mode of transportation it is today. It is not the least of this book's merit that it gives recognition to those who have done good in obscurity.

R. M. B.

The Wide Horizon

Looking Beyond Munich

By the Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ONLY a single month has passed since Munich, yet it is clear that this has become a different world. For in the weeks since the partition of Czechoslovakia began, many of the foundations of the international order are seen to have been swept away.

From the moment that the German troops crossed the bastion of Bohemia, it was apparent that the era of Versailles had ended and that the boundaries drawn after the World War were again subject to change.

From the moment that Eduard Beneš resigned the presidency of Czechoslovakia, it was seen that the remnant of the Republic had passed under the hegemony of Germany—that German continental influence had replaced that of France, and that economic control, if not wider domination of Southeastern Europe, was in the hands of the Reich.

But there are other fundamentals and far-reaching implications which bear upon the task of erecting a new order in the world.

The new situation is not to be divorced from its moral implications. It cannot be separated from the problems arising from the methods that have been used. Yet the "realistic elements" of today's fast moving developments need to be appreciated as a first approach to the practical tasks of establishing that peace which "may yet be achieved for our time."

Some preliminary assessment of major changes can be obtained by fitting developments of recent months into a pattern of eight fundamentals.

I.

Efforts to end war have entered their third phase since the "war to end war."

After Munich, the world's millions voiced their unspeakable relief at reprieve from holocaust. In assessing the costs and the future, no sane individual will underestimate the worth of having achieved a period of peace. But the efforts to make that peace secure are faced by the fact that the balance of power on the Continent has crumbled.

Active support of the League of Nations and of strategic security was the immediate sequel to the World War. Secondly, expansion of the Fascist powers caused Europe's major nations to attempt to effect a traditional "balance of power." The third phase begins with the balance completely altered by Germany's resurgence, the simultaneous weakening of French influence, and the loosening of the bonds which fixed the boundaries of the post-war states.

The action over Czechoslovakia merely placed the capstone upon a trend. How far a new balance will result from the promised international guarantees of the new borders of Czechoslovakia is not yet apparent. For Great Britain, a specific commitment in the center of Europe involves significant precedent. And the effectiveness with which such guarantees could be implemented remains a controlling factor in the balance which they would be designed to create.

II.

Germany has returned to empire. The German imperium is not defined alone by the 225,000 square miles, which now exceed by 8 per cent the nation's pre-war Continental area. The indications are that no European power is in a position to halt the eastward march of the Reich's influence before it reaches the Dardanelles—a point which there is considerable reason for assuming may be the "line of resistance" drawn by Downing Street.

Preparations for ultimate possession of colonies continue apace in Germany. And possible expansion in the Ukraine—at the expense of Russia, which Germany may claim is an Asiatic power—is interpreted by some as not incompatible with the German declaration that its last territorial demands "in Europe" have been satisfied.

III.

Democracy has been placed more definitely on the defensive. The territorial successes of the "dynamic" states have increased the division with which the world views the growth of Fascism. The effort to range the democracies in a military front against the dictators offers only aggravation of the conflict. The effort to regard the fascist ideology merely as one would an incompatible neighbor fails to recognize those aspects of the problem which are a concern to the community at large.

Munich brought an increasing recognition that the solution lies at neither extreme. It proceeds from recognition that the drive and force of liberalism had been retarded because of the complacent belief that liberal ideals were so recognized that they required no defense. Nothing can be clearer in the new world than that the need for a renewed commitment to individual freedom and liberty presents a challenge as great today as at any time in history. The ideological battle can be won only by strengthening liberal government, not by fighting the dictatorships.

IV.

America has, in fact, become less isolated than ever. This may seem incomprehensible in the face of the increased "stay-out-of-other-people's-wars" sentiment. But in any consideration of long range policy it must be seen that the United States is no longer "insulated" by Britain from the impact of European events.

A heightened American naval building program has taken into account the restrictions which Britain has imposed on its own sphere of action. It is no longer possible for the United States to concentrate its entire naval strength in the Pacific, feeling that its eastern coast line may be entrusted to British control of the Atlantic.

British problems at home clearly leave the American role more sharply cast in the Far East. The stiffening diplomatic attitude toward Japanese economic encroachment on the Asiatic continent reflects this development. Any demarche touching Japan's expansion can hardly proceed without American sponsorship.

And in South America where Fascist penetration proceeds with fewer restraints from Europe, the challenge to the Monroe Doctrine arises not out of direct action but through cultural propaganda and economic indirection.

V.

Rearmament has entered a new phase. Prior to the Reich's expansion, as represented in the absorption of Austria and Czechoslovakia, rearmament could be characterized as a "retreat from disarmament." The post-Munich heightening of defense measures, however, has brought the democracies to the task with almost the same desperation that marked rearmament of the dissatisfied powers.

The problem for the world appears twofold. Granting that no permanent peace can be forged without ultimate disarmament there is, nevertheless, the immediate necessity to prove that the sheer weight of munitions need not, in itself, breed conflict if other provocative elements in the equation be controlled.

Second is the need for redoubling the efforts not only toward immediate pacification but toward those long-range readjustments which alone can establish some sense of justice and rationality.

VI.

Two opposing economic systems are vying for ascendancy. Britain and the United States stand as major exponents of an "open" world economy, the effort to break down the barriers to international trade and restore the world commercial equilibrium on as wide a basis as possible.

Germany is proceeding upon a "closed" economic theory in which autarchy—economic self-sufficiency—becomes a major objective. The Reich's economic wooing of the Balkans and South America proceeds upon a basis of barter trade.

The contention between the two methods may in some measure be compared with the past century's conflict between free trade and protective tariff. It is not yet apparent how long the economic world can exist "half controlled and half free."

VII.

Self-determination has openly been made the instrument of power politics. This doctrine—the establishment of national boundaries upon racial and linguistic lines—was admittedly applied imperfectly in the World War treaties. But the Czech settlement proceeded without the people themselves having any direct voice in the change and even without time for exchange of populations. Promised plebiscites were not held and some three-quarters of a million Czechs have been placed under German sovereignty.

Germany has persuaded Hungary to keep its demands within a racial framework but the limitation springs from political rather than ethnographic objectives and racial minorities continue to be "abandoned" in those areas where their inclusion in the homeland states does not serve as an immediate aid to policy.

VIII.

A breathing spell has been provided. It is to achieve the "larger settlement" for which hope was expressed after Munich that new advances must be made. In some sense of restitution for the tremendous sacrifice demanded of the Czechs, it is still necessary to provide a far greater measure of international assistance for the new State. Moreover a more adequate approach to the resultant refugee problem is still to be found.

Beyond such immediate steps toward pacification lies the problem of whether the anticipated "era of conferences" can be established. The question is whether two-power and four-power negotiations are to be sufficient to establish justice. They may be the only means that seem possible at the moment. But a broadened method that will hear all parties to a dispute and establish the reign of law as something higher than the immediate policy of individual nations must remain the goal toward which responsible statesmen will strive.

It has been recognized that the "trouble with the World War" was not only the war, but the improper peace which followed it. The fluid state which follows a war has been, in a large measure, created by the Munich settlement. Creation of a just and lasting peace remains the opportunity of today and tomorrow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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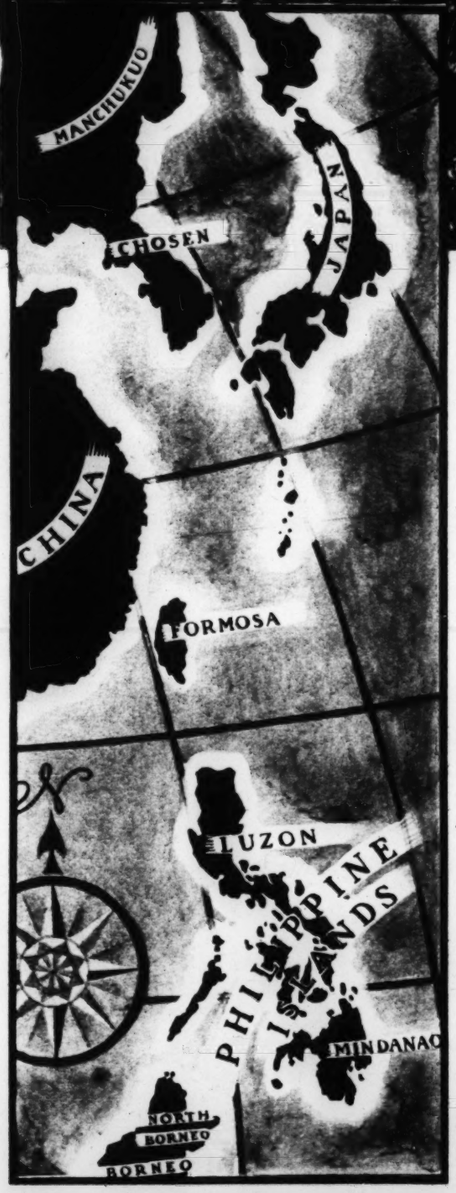


Can the Philippines Be Defended?

By General Douglas MacArthur

As Told to Barnett R. Lester

The whole question of the status of the West in the Orient has been revived by the Japanese offensive in Southern China, where Great Britain possesses political and property interests. This possible threat to British holdings focuses attention upon the status and safety of America's Far Eastern interests, notably the Philippine Islands. General Douglas MacArthur, long in the United States Army, has been directing the organization of national defense for the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines since 1935 under designation as Field Marshal. In the following article he explains the difficulties in the way of any military attack upon the Islands.

IF THERE ARE THOSE who scoff at the thought that Filipinos can successfully defend themselves, when once their citizenry has been trained in the profession of arms and after equipment in reasonable amounts has been accumulated, let us not forget that the idea of Philippine self-sufficiency in this respect is essentially a new one.

Those who belittle the difficulties of conquering the Philippines know nothing of war and next to nothing about the potentialities of the Filipino people, Philippine assets, and Philippine terrain. They forget that the Philippine Islands are numerically stronger than such nations as Turkey, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Siam, Portugal, Persia, Norway, Hungary, Greece, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Chile, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, and many others now armed to the teeth.

Canada has about two thirds of the population strength of the Philippines. Mexico about the same population as the Philippines. Brazil is the only nation besides the United States in the American continents that has a greater population. Indeed, only 14 nations in the world, I have been informed, have a greater population than the Philippines.

In the general staffs of the world you would find no dissenting voice to the assertion that, when the Philippine defense plan has reached fruition, it will represent a defensive strength that would cause even the strongest and most ruthless nation in the world to hesitate about attacking the islands.

The Philippine army, to be composed principally of a reserve force of citizen soldiers, contains also a small regular element made up of individuals who follow the

profession of arms as a career, and who are constantly in the service of the Government. The reserve force is to consist of those able-bodied, male citizens between the ages of 21 and 50 who have been duly selected for military service, and thereafter assigned to the reserve force.

To attain a high level of efficiency at little cost in the reserve force, the Philippine defense plan requires the individual to undergo military training as a duty to the state. Under this system, generally known as universal military service, training is normally accomplished by the annual conscription of young men of a given age, and their intensive training under professional soldiers.

To satisfy the somewhat conflicting considerations of adequate training and minimum sacrifice to individuals during productive years, the Philippine system resorts to various expedients. It provides for elementary military training as a by-product of public school education and affords military instruction on Sundays and holidays to young men not attending school. Later, during the years that the individual remains subject to military service after completion of his principal tour of instruction, the

Wide World, Paul's Photos

THIRTEEN YEARS AFTER THE ARMISTICE

General MacArthur Revisits the World War Zone, and Looks Upon His Headquarters in France

PHILIPPINE ROADS ARE ENGINEERING FEATS—THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL IN PEACE: SWIFT IN MILITARY USEFULNESS

plan provides for short refresher courses, mainly on week ends.

By liberal use of these and similar methods, the length of the principal training period is limited, for the average trainee, to five and one half months, whereas none of the larger European countries has felt justified in reducing its period below 12 months, while some have fixed it at 24.

The law provides for the annual registration of all 20-year-old men in the Philippines. The registration period is fixed as the first week in April. The response of young men required by law to register in April, 1936, was exemplary. The number recorded, almost 150,000, even exceeded the figure that had been estimated.

Although registration is legally prescribed as a civic duty devolving upon individual citizens, the promptness, enthusiasm, and splendid results that characterized the first registration can be considered as no less than an expression of the determination of Filipinos to create an effective defense for their nation.

* * *

The first class of trainees to undergo a full period of instruction were assembled Jan. 1, 1937. They numbered 20,000, and were succeeded by a group of equal size on July 1, 1937.

The regular force, because of its higher unit cost, is to be maintained at the lowest numerical level consistent with performance of its missions. It will have four principal duties, of which the first is to operate the training system for civilians; the second is to provide, in peace and in war, technical and administrative overhead required by the entire military establishment; the third is to insure continuous availability of a reasonably strong and highly trained military force for whatever use the Government may choose to make of it; and the fourth is to perform the police work throughout the islands that has heretofore been carried out by the Philippine constabulary. Ultimate strength of the professional element will be 930 officers and approximately 10,000 enlisted men, supplemented by a modest air component and an off shore patrol of small torpedo throwing boats.

An army developed under the principle of universal service is necessarily a progressive growth that can attain its maximum results only after there has elapsed a period of years equal to the length of time the trained citizen remains attached to the reserve force. Under the Philippine law, this total length of obligation is to be 30 years, of which the first ten comprise the individual's assignment to the first reserve, and the two succeeding decades his service in the second and third reserves, respectively.

* * *

The first objective of the Philippine plan is the training, organizing, and equipping of the first reserve, of 400,000 civilian soldiers. Forty thousand will be trained each year, to be organized into reserve divisions, supported by auxiliary arms and services. Each division will be located in and responsible for the defense of the particular geographical area in which its individual members ordinarily reside.

During the succeeding ten-year period the second reserve of 400,000 soldiers will be similarly organized, equipped, supported, and, finally, the third reserve will accumulate for employment as replacement, maintenance, and auxiliary troops.

The development of a satisfactory program of armament procurement and maintenance for the Philippine Army presents many unusual difficulties. Among these may be listed the total lack of steel, aircraft, and explosive manufactories, and a consequent dependence upon outside sources of weapons, equipment, and ammunition; the lack of a fleet whereby importation could be guaranteed in case of naval blockade, and the resulting necessity to maintain sizable reserve stocks; the urgent and continuous necessity for economy in this as all other phases of preparatory activity, and, finally, the relatively short life of certain classes of ordnance material in tropical climates.

* * *

Against these disadvantages are to be listed the conditions that tend to minimize the seriousness of the situation. The purely defensive mission of the Philippine army eliminates any need for great quantities of those classes of munitions normally designated as offensive in character, among which are huge guns for the demolition of fortresses, and tanks, combat cars, and aircraft in the quantities needed in major offensives. Only moderate programs in procurement of field artillery material and motor transport, and in construction of repair and machine shops will be executed.

Nature has endowed the Philippines with defensive possibilities. It would be an impossibility for any potential enemy to bring to the Philippine area anything like a preponderant portion of his army. He would indeed have difficulty in concentrating into the vital area as large a force as the Philippine army which would oppose him. Any conceivable expeditionary force might actually find itself outnumbered.

The Philippines has the enormous defensive advantage of being an island group. Hundreds of miles of water separate it from any other land. The protective value of isolation has time and time again been demonstrated in military history. No other operation in warfare is so difficult as that of transporting, supplying, and protecting an army committed to an overseas expedition.

The English Channel has been the predominant factor in the freedom from invasion enjoyed by the British islands throughout their modern history of many wars. Although Europe has, time and again, seethed with supposedly invincible armies, of which at least two have made elaborate and definite preparations for the invasion of the island kingdom, never since modern armies have come into being, with their enormous size and huge amounts of impediments, has Great Britain been compelled to drive off a land attack from its shores. The British Navy has, of course, been a powerful factor in sustaining this security. But in this dual combination of defenses, the ocean obstacle has been the first and more important, and the navy has been the one to increase the effectiveness of the first.

* * *

The United States undoubtedly owes its existence as an independent nation to the friendly Atlantic. The war of the Revolution would most certainly have resulted in ignominous defeat for the colonies had geography separated them from the mother country by a mere land frontier rather than 3,000 miles of ocean. In the war of 1812 this factor again permitted the colonies to withstand the forces of the mightiest empire then existing and preserved the American nation from resubmission to British control.

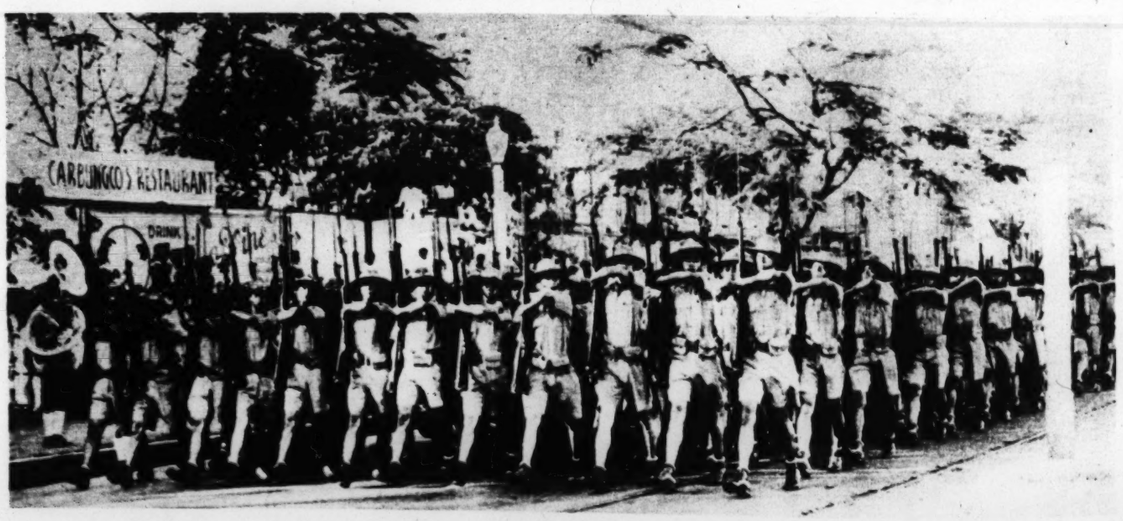
But geography did not cease its defensive favors to the Philippines when it made them an isolated group. Nature has studded these islands with mountainous formations, making practicable landing places for large forces extremely few in number and difficult in character. The vital area of Luzon, in which dwell approximately 7,000,000 Filipinos, presents in all its long shore line only two coastal regions in which a hostile army of any size could land. Each of these is broken by strong defensive positions, which, if properly manned and prepared, would present to any attacking force a practically impossible problem of penetration.

Sixty per cent of the national terrain consists of great forest areas, impenetrable by powerful military units. The mountainous terrain, the primeval forests, and the lack of communications, combine to create a theater of operations in which a defensive force of only moderate efficiency and strength could test the capabilities of the most powerful and splendidly equipped army that could be assembled there.

* * *

Complete subjugation of the Philippines must include the destruction of the defenses on Luzon. On this island is located almost half of the country's population. In view of the strength of the defending forces that will be built up in Luzon, the size of an overseas expedition would have to be correspondingly large. Continuous waves of attacking troops would have to arrive in quick

(Continued on page 15)



A PEOPLE IN ARMS—UNIVERSAL CONSCRIPTION IS DESIGNED TO ENABLE THE ISLANDS TO DEFEND THEMSELVES

A Few Gains for Good Government

Yet the Outcome of New York's Constitutional Convention Leaves Politicians Something Less Than Happy Over Their "Trades"

By Wyona Dashwood

Wide World

WAS THEIR WORK POLITICAL OR STATESMANLIKE?—NEW YORK VOTERS WILL PASS JUDGMENT ON THE EFFORTS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN SESSION ABOVE

NEW YORK STATE'S new 50,000-word Constitution, drafted for popular referendum on Nov. 8, is of more than Empire State significance, being the first comprehensive effort of any commonwealth to bring its basic law to grips with modern social, economic, and political conditions. Its proposal for a Bill of Rights for labor, fixing the hours and prevailing rate of wage on public works, would have been laughed at 20 years ago, when it was thought no more possible to fix the minimum wage than to make a greenback worth 100 cents in gold. The same holds for low-rent housing and slum clearance and public provision against the hazards of unemployment, sickness, and old age. All are accepted today as legitimate problems of governance and make the proposed document a milestone for changes which have gained favor since the last general revision of the Constitution in 1894.

In the main, however, it represents an approach that would reduce radical remedies to conservative and workable forms, with the liberal point of view spurring the revision task. The outcome in the form of nine amendments is now in the lap of the voters.

* * *

That these propositions have not had a popular reaction commensurate with the new policy of social amelioration involved is due not only to the conservative handling, but to public disillusionment as a result of deliberate attempts by the framers to effect political ends already rejected by the voters at the polls and to defeat reforms overwhelmingly accepted, to an extent which even refuted outright the theory of proper constitutional revision.

This disillusionment came to a head in the purely political maneuver behind the amendment killing New York City's proportional representation vote system in a deal between a strong bloc of up-State Republicans and Old Guard Democrats led by Tammany Hall, which met its Waterloo by this method in the City Council election of 1937.

In turn, the Republicans won Democratic support for an amendment emasculating the effort of convention liberals to preserve for the people perpetual ownership of the State's water-power resources.

The revision lost further caste in the plan for reapportionment of the State's legislative districts, 20 years behind the census. It was a Republican map-drawing, because this party, which has been losing the State to the Democrats for years, found itself in the saddle as a result of the second Fiorello H. La Guardia anti-Tammany landslide in New York City in 1937, and the redistricting was designed by the Republican majority, to make the State safe for the up-State districts, normally theirs.

* * *

The gerrymander has brought wide denunciation that the greatest Commonwealth in the nation should lend itself to a "shockingly" partisan plan which grossly under-represents the urban voters of the State because the strength of the Republican Party lies primarily in the rural districts. The issue raised is not only misuse of power, but indifference to the basis of representation, which is a root of democracy itself.

Thus, though the present Constitution, 45 years untouched save by piecemeal, was recognized as outmoded, obsolete and rigid, the task of bringing it up to date with the State's status as a leader in latter-day reforms was not made easy by the finaglers and the diehards. The Republicans again face the ancient charge of power trust domination of their politics up-State out of their jointure with Tammany on the utilities-proportional representation clauses, at the same time refuting their denunciation of "over-centralization of power" in Washington by denying New York City voters the right to select their own councilmen by their own chosen means.

It is for reasons such as these that the revising has failed to put a militant electorate on the march, seeing the changes as deriving even more from old political patterns than from new trends.

Conservatives view with misgivings the provisions for social welfare, the purchase plan for New York City's long-deferred transit unification program and grade-crossing elimination with a material reduction of the cost burden for railroads, as measures looking in one way or another toward the relaxation of existing constitutional restraints over spending public money for social subsidies and public facilities. Each change, they hold, poses the question of how far the State and its subdivisions can afford the services which they represent. The labor amendment is recognized as largely a gesture, but conservatives view it as rash to have written the five-day, 40-hour week on public contracts into the Constitution.

* * *

In their eyes, however, the revision is not a reactionary work and is to be commended for its avoidance of rash experimentation. They feel a good job alone was done in combating the American Labor Party's Bill of Rights program, which would have cemented into the Constitution every demand attending the emergence of this new force in politics, including public ownership of the milk industry.

Allowance is made, too, for the great amount of statutory law already embodied in the Constitution, rendering impracticable a thorough-going reconstruction into a "stream-lined" body of genuinely organic law. The revision, therefore, became a series of quite unrelated proposals, most of them essentially legislative rather than constitutional in character—some proper additions, some purely statutory, others minor exceptions necessitated by the times, still others pure pieces of political logrolling, while the proportional representation ban stands as a blatant piece of unprincipled maneuvering.

It is the mixture of good, doubtful, and intolerable proposals—of old-time politics and new-era reforms—and a toning down on housing, labor, and social welfare measures that has soured the proposed changes in quarters which have lent major support to reforms in the State.

In ultra-liberal eyes the reapportionment scheme is a swindle which robs New York City of its due representation in Albany; the judiciary article provides a legal feather bed for the utilities; the suffrage article wipes out proportional representation, and the housing article fails to provide enough housing.

The Citizens Union, a veteran in New York City good government forces, has advised the voter that if he forgets which amendments to favor, his safest course is to vote "No" on all nine, "with the assurance that he has done much good and no great harm."

Mayor La Guardia said he would need "asbestos paper" to write what he thought about some of the convention doings, listing as main "disappointments" the failure of the judiciary article to provide for "needed reorganization of the courts," the Home Rule section to protect "incompetent, unfit, and useless politicians in public office"; the "special favors procured for the utility companies" in the matter of water power; the proposed ban on proportional representation which was "adopted by an overwhelming vote of the people of the city in a referendum." However, he has entered actively into the campaign for the "good things"—the housing proposal, the labor section, the transit unification article and grade-crossing elimination.

* * *

The two major parties and the American Labor Party, which figures as a balance of power force in New York politics, have written into their platforms disavowal of the slaughter of proportional representation in New York City and its prohibition elsewhere. This is the only exception the Republicans take to the handiwork of their majority force in the convention.

The Democrats would strike out, in addition, the reapportionment and judiciary amendments. The Labor Party would add the omnibus proposition—first of the nine amendments and "catch-all" for the so-called non-controversial changes written—and grade-crossing elimination as "rewarding the delinquent railroads with unearned bonuses and at the same time

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Baseball Goes Soft

Softball Becomes the Great Neighborhood Game and Takes Over the Backlots Without Displacing King Baseball From Its Throne in Sportdom

By Margaret Root Zahler

Amateur Softball Association of America, Chicago Park District

LOOKS LIKE BASES FULL—BATTER THUMPS SOFTBALL OUT OF THE INFIELD IN CHICAGO BACK LOT

BATTERS CALL THIS ROBBERY—BABE PARCHEM OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP DOWN DRAFT TEAM SPEARS A HIGH ONE WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE

THE HUSKY, LONG-LEGGED, softball pitcher winds up, swinging his arm around like a "windmill going backwards." He digs his toes into the cinders, and shoots a ball unknown to baseball. It's an "underslung" curve sent directly to the catcher's glove.

"Atta-boy," "Go to it, Sykes," "Sling 'im another," come shouts from the softball fans who have climbed into the bleachers for the night game staged under strong lights.

Again the pitcher winds up, his scarlet satin suit shimmering under the glare of lights. But this time he has his weather-eye on a runner trying to steal from second base. The pitcher hesitates, maneuvers a bit, stretches his arms above his head and signals to the catcher.

Once more, the windmill revolves. The batter prepares. But when the pitcher again brings around his underslung ball, ready to release it to the catcher, he suddenly goes into reverse. Without turning his body and still facing the catcher, Sykes throws the ball straight behind him in the same underslung curve, landing it in the second baseman's glove.

"You're out," declares the umpire as the runner scrambles back to second—too late.

Hilarious fans in the bleachers rise in a mass with calls and shouts, "At-a-boy, Sykes." "Keep it up. Strike him out." The fans know Sykes as well as the other players. They went to school with him as boys. Some of them now work with him in the factory. The long-geared pitcher again winds up.

* * *

And so the play in the lighted field continues. It's softball, a game which is mushrooming all over the country as America's second national game. In the past year the number of teams has more than doubled. Every month more diamonds are laid out to satisfy the folks all over the country who have suddenly taken to this relatively new sport. Where 96,000 teams hustled around the diamonds last year, there are now well over a million.

Softball is a kind of second cousin to baseball. But the teams are not "nines." There's a tenth player, the short center-fielder. The ball is larger but the diamond is smaller, and consequently many more playfields can be made available. Furthermore, softball is a game for amateurs, and they insist that it should never become professionalized. "Take the game out of the neighborhood and away from the crowd and put it into a large ball park or stadium, and the color is gone," many leading players say.

It's a game absorbing the leisure time of hundreds of workmen as well as professional men. Girls, too, are taking it up, and some of them play almost like men in their swift pitching and running. Thousands of people, after a day in the factory, office, or store, go to the nearest softball diamond. Only a bat and ball are necessary to carry on the seven-inning game.

* * *

Hundreds of teams have been organized among employees in factories and business firms. Automobile manufacturers, department stores, oil companies, clothing firms, makers of farm machinery, and hundreds of other business establishments have outfitted their softball teams with bright-colored, satin suits carrying advertising ensignia on their backs. There are softball teams of redwood lumbermen in California, of lettuce field workers in Arizona, cowboys in New Mexico, stonecutters in Vermont, automobile factory employees in Detroit, policemen in Atlanta, salt company employees in Utah, and Government workers in Washington, D. C.

In return, the teams choose names complimentary to the company. So—instead of "White Sox" or "Boston Braves," softballers step out as "Lettuce Kings," "Rochester Kodaks," "Better-Made Potato Chips," "National Screws," "Caterpillar Diesels," "Beauty Ware." The team sponsored by Pohlar's Café in Cincinnati, Ohio, won the national championship for 1938.

When these company-organized teams stage their league games at night the glare of the lights on their suits—scarlet, purple, or blue—the shooting of the white ball from one player to another, the cheers of the fans in the bleachers, all out under the night sky, produce spectacle and thrills.

In the Middlewest, city governments and recreation agencies are adopting the lighted field. St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee are all adding more lighted diamonds. Des Moines has doubleheader games every night on three lighted diamonds. In this Iowa capital, 40 teams in five leagues play under lights. The number of spectators for the various games almost doubled in the last year. Now there are more than 500,000 fans in the Des Moines area.

The growth in interest in softball has astonished even softballers themselves. It is becoming a national recreation for the masses. Thousands of folks, who are not free in the afternoon to cross the city to see a baseball game, can go around the corner in the evening to a neighborhood softball diamond, climb into the bleachers, and see a good game for nothing, or perhaps a dime. The top-notch price is 25c.

* * *

"How did it start?" "When did it come?" and "Why?" are some of the questions asked by those who have noticed the increasing attention given to it in the press and who have heard cheers from the lighted field around the corner.

Different versions abound. One old-timer, who has umpired baseball games for 30 years and has watched the development of the new sport, likes to tell how, back at the turn of the century, he was in a gymnasium one night, where fellows were sitting around with not much to do. One man picked up a boxing glove, wadded it into a large ball, tied it around with a string, and tossed it, "under-hand," to another man who hit it with a broom handle. This game, according to his story, was later taken outside and played in many back lots, but gradually died out and was gone by 1924.

In the meantime, however, similar games, played with a ball larger and softer than a baseball and thrown underhand, were played under different names in different parts of the country. A game dubbed "Kitten" had its rise in the "twenties." In Minnesota, no one seems to know exactly when, but probably in the late twenties, the rules of "Kitten" were changed to put more speed and action into the game. This game was the forerunner of the present softball, it is claimed. The actual name "softball" was adopted in the early thirties.

In 1933, the first softball tournament was held, with representatives from 11 states playing off games at the Century of Progress in Chicago. When the Amateur Softball Association of America was organized in 1933, and more nearly uniform rules were adopted throughout the country, the game started to grow remarkably. The Association now has its teams in 48 states, 16 metropolitan areas, Canada, New Zealand, Cuba, the Philippines, and England.

Thirty-one states have women's teams. Both mothers and daughters sometimes appear on the same team. The feminine players wear shirts, shorts, and socks.

* * *

Softball bears an increasing resemblance to baseball as its rules are changed from year to year. Although about 90 per cent of its rules are taken directly from baseball, it still has a tenth man on the team, a smaller diamond, a larger ball, which is pitched underhand, and a seven-inning game. But softball leaders are constantly experimenting to make it more thrilling and to "open up the game," as they say, so that there can be more scoring and less monopoly of the play by pitcher and catcher.

Softball pitchers learn to deliver the ball underhand, bringing their wrist within six inches of their hip. They become expert in their windmill windups and send fancy curves to bewildered batters. Sometimes they deliver a "sinker" which curves upward, only to drop suddenly as it reaches the batter, who is likely to hit too high or too low.

The distance between pitcher and home plate is only 40 feet, two thirds as far as in baseball. Consequently the ball is thrown up to the batter with considerable speed. The sphere used in the latest national tournament was white, even in its stitching, and covered with a high gloss to make it more visible at night. It was made of kapok dipped in rubber and finished with cowhide. It measures 12 inches in circumference—three more than a baseball.

SOFTBALL KEEPS LATE HOURS—NIGHT GAMES PROVE POPULARITY OF THIS COUSIN OF BASEBALL

Whither Bound?

A Prague Writer of Note Looks Beyond the Present European Interlude Toward a Day of Human Equality and Freedom That Has Long Been in the Making

By Karel Capek

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Dorien Leigh

KAREL CAPEK—TO HIM WORLD CRISES ARE HISTORICAL ABERRATIONS IN THE STRONG CURRENTS OF PROGRESS

CERTAIN PEOPLE are fond of talking about the particular direction in which mankind is moving. In their opinion, it is either toward the right or the left—the shortest cut to a universal social revolution, or a powerful tendency toward rationalism, or, again, it is leading straight to the expansion of imperial dictatorships. Even those least liable to be thus carried away look round with some misgivings and whenever they catch a glimpse of a country which happens to be engaging in this or that change in its political regime, they shake their heads significantly and assume that the trend of events shows a tendency toward the right after all!

But when we talk about development we should be clear as to what sort of development is meant. The growth of a puppy takes a year, that of a man several decades, and the evolution of mankind must be reckoned in thousands of years. The development of Europe cannot be properly estimated from the events of one year or even of some 20 years. Europe is too old and too big for that. If we wish to form some kind of picture of her evolution, we must consider what has been happening during the last few thousand years.

* * *

Anybody who wishes to assert that the line of European evolution tends toward the right should make an attempt to prove that it has been moving in this direction from the Punic wars or from invasion of Attila. Isolated historical events or periods cannot be interpreted as the natural course of development, just as isolated variations and mutations in the realm of nature cannot be taken as the evolution of a species of genus. I do not object to anyone looking at contemporary Europe from the angle of evolution, but I warmly recommend all who would make a statement about the trend of evolution first to consult at least the most elementary schoolbook on world history.

Consider, for example, the gradual changes of the map of the continent in the course of the last thousand years. Start with the old Roman Empire, glance at the Merovingian frontiers, at the map of the Holy Roman Empire, at the historical frontiers of the Hapsburg dynasty until your eye falls on the map of Europe as it is today. You will see that its most characteristic feature is that present political frontiers correspond almost exactly to the distribution of races. Old empires extend beyond the boundaries of nations, races, and civilizations.

With the progress of centuries the maps of states come to coincide more nearly to the maps of nations. This phenomenon is so marked and consistent that we have to accept it as a necessary result of historical evolution. The trend of evolution in the last 1,000 years or so indicates clearly that one nation should not dominate others, and there are abundant signs to show that this gradual process will also go on in other parts of the world.

* * *

What is then the meaning of the present sword-rattling, aggressive imperialism, of the struggle for power, of the lust for colonies, and so on? Can one believe that one empire or three empires, or the success of three years or thirty, can thwart this millennial evolution of the world? From the viewpoint of real evolution, all these attempts are but a survival, an anachronism, a deviation which must be set right. At best, they can be only an episode lasting a few decades.

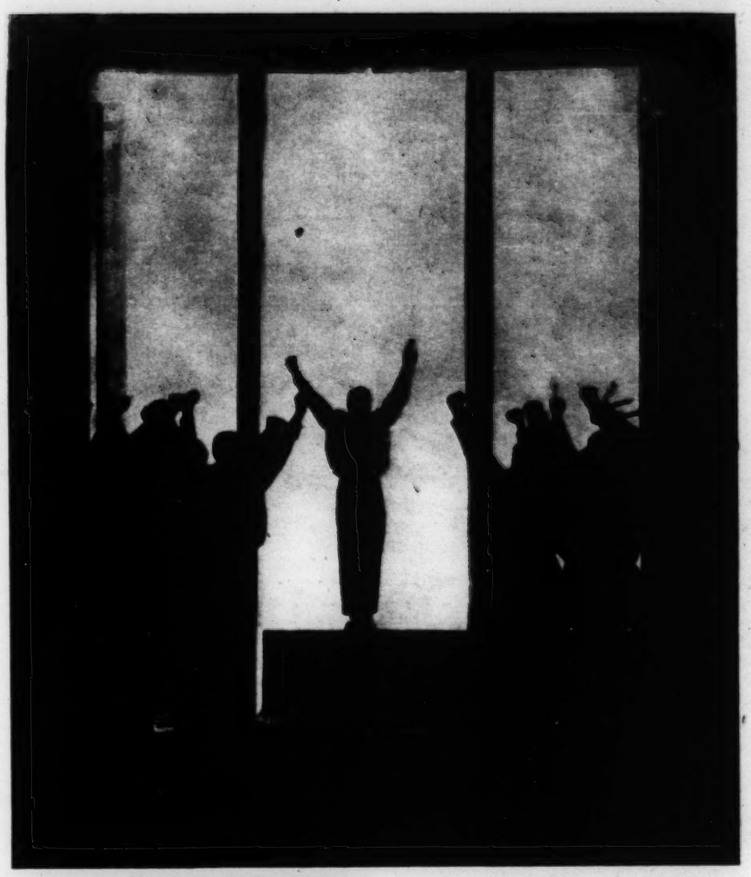
Or, take another slow and persistent process, the continuous growth of international relations, and a steadily increasing legalization of international contacts. The history of the world shows us that Genghis Khan's arbitrary abuses and violence between nations are on the decrease. One war or five wars mean little from the point of view of this long cultural and political development. May not the very inhumanity of modern wars be regarded as proof that even in the consciousness of the originators such things are a wild infringement of the world's order and are the behavior of a man who goes forth to murder with an ax! No person is likely to maintain that the world's tendency is toward massacring women and children, destroying cities, and bombing schools, etc., from the air. Nobody will doubt that this is a terrible deviation from all that is called the evolution of mankind, an aberration which may be pointed out as one of the greatest historical abnormalities.

* * *

In this way, we might examine different contemporary happenings, one after another, and see to what extent they fit into the secular evolutionary process of Europe, e. g., Has human justice been evolving in the course of history toward greater cruelty and a blind dependence on the powers that be, or is the reverse the case? Has the social order been developing from the dawn of history to our time toward greater inequality between classes, professions, and races, or does not the opposite tendency of human history point slowly, continually, and with an ever greater insistence to a gradual levelling of all legal and civil discriminations between men? Is mankind moving toward a multiplication of the human, political, and civil liberties for every man, or, in the opposite direction, toward their suppression and toward a slavish regimentation of human race? Is there any evidence that our world which passed from Caesarism and feudalism to the emancipation of ever wider strata of the population was not meant to go this way? I doubt that anybody would dare to falsify European history to deny this assertion. Or, again, is not human intelligence, after 3,000 years of European civilization, progressing to an ever-increasing freedom of thought?

The only thing that is really new is the course through which this ancient and continuous evolution moves on. The obstructions set in its way are not new. Such are just anachronisms and aberrations. If we really ask whither mankind is bound, we shall realize that the movement now most anxious to leave a mark on world's history is really a feverish insistence on something that can only be an episode which will sooner or later go the way of similar anachronisms.

It is, of course, a supremely serious matter for Europe that it should not pay too high a price for this historical interlude. But, there is one fact about which everyone should be certain, viz., that mankind will continue to move in the direction which is indicated by its thousands years' old history.



ROBOTS OVERWHELMED THE WORLD IN CAPEK'S POSTWAR PLAY, "R. U. R." SIXTEEN YEARS AGO, THE PLAYWRIGHT SAW REGIMENTED MEN IN THE ROLE OF FRANKENSTEIN'S MONSTER

Photographs by Francis Bruguiere

FINAL VICTORY GOES TO THE FREE THINKING MAN—ONE LONE INDIVIDUAL CONTROLLED THE DESTINY OF THE ROBOTS, FOR HE KNEW THE SECRET OF THEIR MANUFACTURE

'The Good Companions'

London Humane Societies Conduct Much Welfare Work for Children's Animal Friends

By Eileen A. Soper

With Drawings by the Writer

America and England breed
  Those who are brothers still,
For that the beasts they love, and heed
  Bird music on the hill.

—John Galsworthy

BEHIND THE GRAY, austere face of London, behind all the rush of its present-day life, it is comforting to find that the little human problems are not forgotten in the streets of the less favored areas. There we find all kinds of animals; stray dogs and cats, costers' donkeys, horses, ponies, barrel organ monkeys, and the precious and varied collection of children's pets—they are all remembered.

It is in such surroundings that the company and love of animals can mean a great deal. We find a little girl sitting on the steps of a dark doorway; she is still in her nightgown, her pink toes showing beneath the ragged hem, and her hair screwed up in little wisps of paper. She is turning the pages of a scrapbook, which does not seem to provide much entertainment, but, as we watch, a fluffy kitten comes tumbling out and down the steps. How quickly the little girl's face is transformed; squeals of joy and happy laughter escape as she wriggles her toes for the kitten's amusement, and, picking it up, hugs it delightedly.

Round the next corner, attracted by the sounds of shouting and laughter, we find dogs, puppies, and children comes racing down the street barking his welcome.

But what of the children who have no precious pennies to save or spend? Their stories would have sad endings if it were not for the benevolent societies supported by more fortunate animal lovers, for through these many licenses are partly and many wholly, provided free of charge.

At one time, many of the London animals fared badly through the ignorance and neglect of their owners, and often through lack of funds, which prevented those who loved their animals from obtaining the necessary needs for their health and comfort. But during the last 20 years or so, there has been a great advance in animal welfare; wonderful work is being done through private enterprise, and through the benevolent societies. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was founded more than 100 years ago, is world-wide in its reputation for promotion of kindness to animals, and in its aim to educate the people and their children to a better understanding of animal life.

Through the persistence of the various humane societies, many acts to prevent and punish cruelty have been passed by Parliament, and others are now being put before the House. There are scarcely any aids to animal welfare which cannot be obtained free of charge by those who are unable to pay. During slum clearance, people are often bound to move into accommodations where they cannot take their pets, but Our Dumb Friends League seeks out these cases, and cares for the animals until their owners are able to have them back again.

So in the little ways, as well as in the big, these societies carry on their good work. Even the strays are remembered, and we find the drinking bowls of the National Canine Defence League and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the busy thoroughfares, railway stations, and parks; and a "free drink" buffet in the East End dog market in Club Row, where hundreds of pets are bought and sold.

In London, great effort is made to interest the children in animals and nature study. There are junior branches of many of the animal societies, and membership in the R. S. P. C. A. Junior Branch is open to children free of charge. Members are required to sign a pledge to be considerate to animals, and to try to do a good turn for them when possible, such as exercising a dog which would not otherwise be taken out; taking charge of other people's animals or birds during their owners' absence; and reporting any cruelties they may see to the R. S. P. C. A. inspector.

Everywhere in London we see evidence of this growing interest in animals and birds. A visit to any of the parks will show how great an attraction they are to the children. There are those untidy little urchins, the London sparrows. The children gather round to watch an elderly man feeding them with the crumbs from his meager lunch; the little birds hop all over him, taking crumbs from his hands, and even from his lips.

In Trafalgar Square, the familiar pigeons gather in their hundreds at the feet of the crowds who come to feed them on their haven in the midst of London's traffic; people who come daily to share their lunch with the pigeons; children thrilled at the touch of little coral feet on their outstretched hands.

At night, the pigeons roost unmolested on the surrounding buildings. They can be seen on the ledges of the National Gallery, settling down to the musical accompaniment of hundreds of starlings, whose twittering can be plainly heard above the roar of London's traffic; above, even, the wild peals of the bells of St. Martin's in the Fields.

In winter, the seagulls are popular company on the Thames Embankment, and become remarkably tame with their interested audience of adults and children.

There are also many wild birds in the London parks, though it is difficult to understand why they should have settled there, for birds are freedom-loving things, made, one feels, for the woods and the open spaces. We wonder a little at the blackbird and thrush, singing up in the clipped sycamore of a London square, when wings could have carried them to more peaceful places in the country.

* * *

London pets, particularly the dogs, lack the joy of the country animal, who can run freely over the fields, for only those that can be taken to the commons and parks—where, happily, dogs can be allowed to run off the lead—can know the delights of a gambol across the grass. And what a joy it is to see them tearing round and round in circles, racing after thrown balls and sticks, barking, bouncing, gamboling with chance acquaintances.

The dogs who can reach the parks and commons are comparatively few, and in the slums they have to be content with the streets for their playgrounds. Perhaps we can hope to see this remedied some day. Pets might be included in some of the children's outings to open spaces, such as Wimbledon Common, Clapham Common, or Tooting Bec.

HAPPINESS

THIS FREEDOM

joining together in a happy game of ball.

These children have mostly been taught to regard animals as something to be loved and protected. Nevertheless ignorance and thoughtlessness often cause suffering to pets. Much has been done, and is being done, in school and out, to produce a happier condition. Hundreds of leaflets and posters are issued, and films shown in schools and institutes for purposes of humane education. Lectures on kindness to animals, and how to care for them, are always popular in school; the children listen attentively, and their eager questions still come, even when the time is cutting into their morning recess.

* * *

Many of these children are saving their pennies; passing the tuckshop with eyes averted, and fists closed firmly over the precious twopence reserved for the dog license club. Forty-five twopences saved in the club will buy Tinker's license, and Tinker is worth all the candy in the world! Here he

IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

SELF-DETERMINATION

Harry V. Roff

"THERE WAS VENOM in the Treaty of Versailles and it has been poisoning peace efforts ever since pens were scratched on the document." Searight the Sailor turned a small compass around on his right palm. "See that," he continued. "I've twisted the readings but I haven't changed the pointing of the needle. Why? Because that needle is responding to natural law. That's why."

Searight the Sailor walked around the jolly-boat and looked skyward.

"That old Pole Star up there off the starboard gives me heaps of comfort when I think of the topsy-turvy condition our world suffers because of ignorance," he mused. "It's an anchor that human storms can't disturb. It speaks to me of law and order—of something which just is, and changelessly so. Many a night I left the radio with its tales of war and rumors and fears of war and came out here on deck to sort of ponder the old pole star. It's soothing—a symbol of the rightness underneath things, no matter how we human folks try to upset them. And the upsetting is never as extensive as we believe. I remember a blow off Puerto Rico that was attempting to tear the funnel off the old ship. Seemed as if the whole world was in a frenzy, but the storm wasn't a wide one, and as for depth it was only stirring atmosphere for a few miles up and only the very top of an ocean better than 4,000 fathoms deep around there.

* * *

"Observation has taught me that people magnify their troubles and fears of trouble. We squint until we see only a bothersome affair before us without realizing its futility and anomaly in the general law of things. As a child, I learned that I couldn't step on the head of my shadow when it ran before me. I've discovered since that I never catch up with difficulties by enlarging them."

He chuckled heartily.

"I'm sailing a long way to my point, but I wanted to give you the bearings of my navigation in thinking. That Treaty of Versailles had stings in it—things that weren't harmonious with right. I don't blame anyone; war makes bitterness and revenge grows in its wake. History shows that victors are usually harsh in settlement and cheat themselves thereby. The Treaty of Versailles, however, had something that was worse than ordinary, in its organization to protect its status quo, right or wrong. There was a clause in the constitution of the League of Nations that offered the way to intelligent revision and adjustment of economic and political conditions, but it was buried under the selfish paragraphs that seemed to guarantee maintenance of status quo.

"Take this term, self-determination, that we are hearing so much about today. Do you recall the speeches concerning the right of a people to self-determination that were made when things were being supposedly settled 20 years ago? I do. Was that right thoroughly honored in the treaty, or did it yield here and there to topographical arguments of military strategists? There appears to be a difference of opinion relative to the division of the diplomats. I am sure of one thing, and that is that right can't be trespassed upon without eventually tossing heels to the four winds. Plenty of past proof for that."

Searight the Sailor paused, drumming slowly on the rail with his left hand.

"Self-determination," he finally pondered aloud; "it's a term liable to misuse in the hands of ambitious nationalism. I've sailed the seas with mixed crews of Lascars, Danes, Kanakas, Germans, Irish, English, and what not. We ate grub, manned the sails, and carried out the orders of the captain and the mates. There were certain physical characteristics by which you could tell us apart, and we had peculiarities developed as children, but I figure the differences were not nearly as great as they seemed.

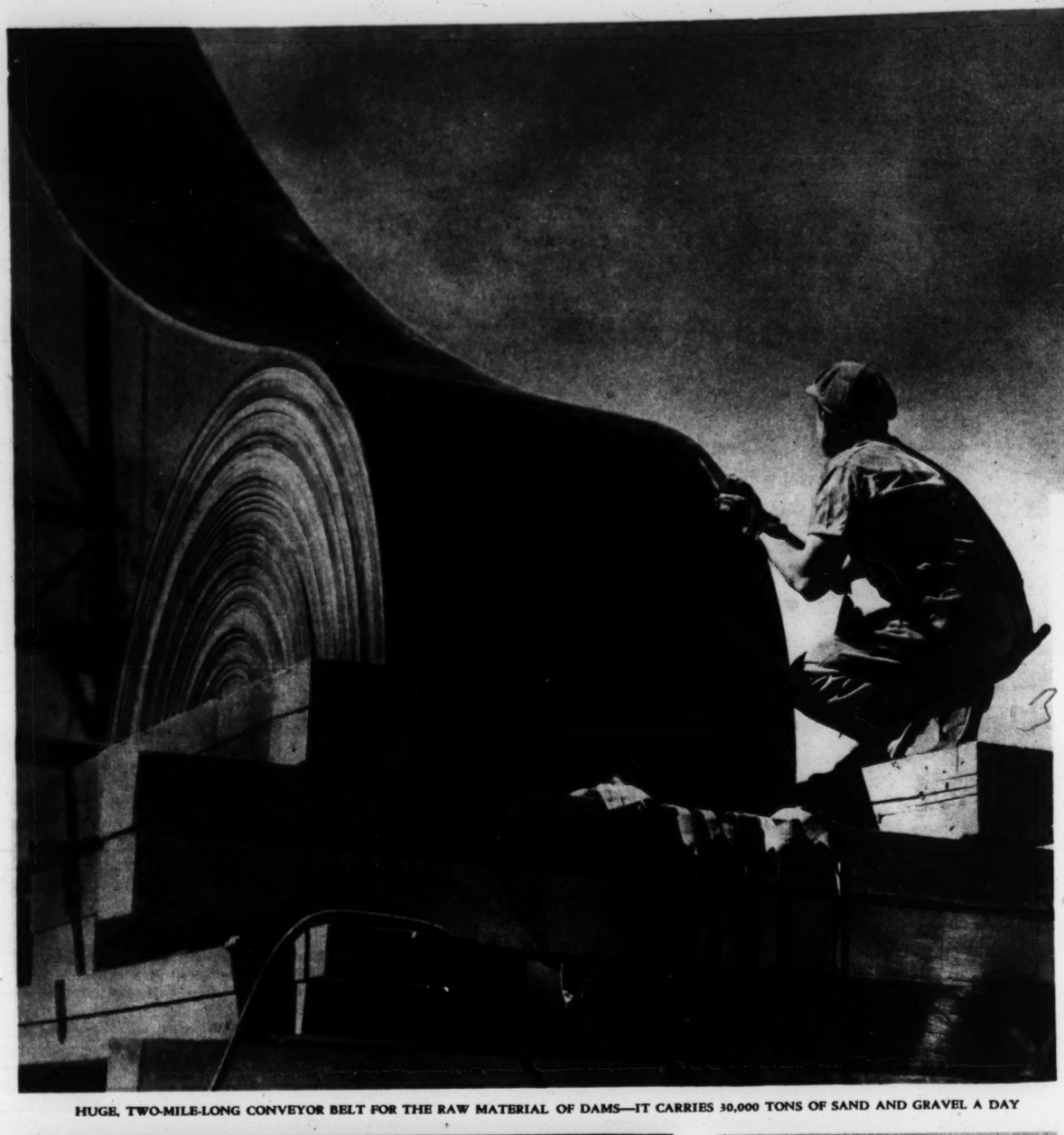
"I wonder sometimes if the most of the world's troubles do not come from exaggerating minor differences. It's thinking that really counts, and thinking is a product of education that begins in the cradle and continues all through the years. As I see it, differences in thinking can be straightened out by hoisting facts in sight and teaching folks to think out from these facts.

* * *

"Take America as an example of dissolving various nationalisms to one viewpoint. Every time I dock at New York City, I think of its cosmopolitan aspect. The 1930 census found foreign-born people in this city in large numbers, including 237,588 from Germany, 440,250 from Italy, 238,339 from Poland, and 442,431 from Russia. Many of these folks hang on to old customs and concepts, of course, but they all live under American law, and the United States does not anticipate that these nationalities will demand self-determination, even though one group may occupy a definite section of the city. The more I see of life, the more I feel that the important thing is impartial law which protects liberty and individual opportunity to live satisfactorily.

"It's justice that matters, not the name of a people or what they call the administrators. Right patriotism is being patriotic for just law justly administered. And that's the way to peace—a way that will lead the people of our world from selfish nationalism to a brotherhood subscribing to the same common law of right. That kind of thinking won't have squabbling over this here self-determination, for national selfishness and its scheming military strategists will be back in a sad history.

"We all need to forget past errors and to plan cooperatively and intelligently for what is right and natural. We can find the facts if we throw off the blankets of prejudice and revenge and such like. Out here at sea, the facts seem obvious and simple. We folks on our revolving ball have the same Father and, naturally, we must have similar desires about life and opportunity to express it. Instead of building up nationalistic walls of dangerous division, we need to sail our ships of state under the law that our welfare is mutual and indivisible. Just be patriotic for God's impartial law of right for all people—that's it. We'll reach the port of peace that way—and only that way."



HUGE, TWO-MILE-LONG CONVEYOR BELT FOR THE RAW MATERIAL OF DAMS—IT CARRIES 30,000 TONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL A DAY

TEMPERATURE READINGS—GOVERNMENT INSP

New Garde

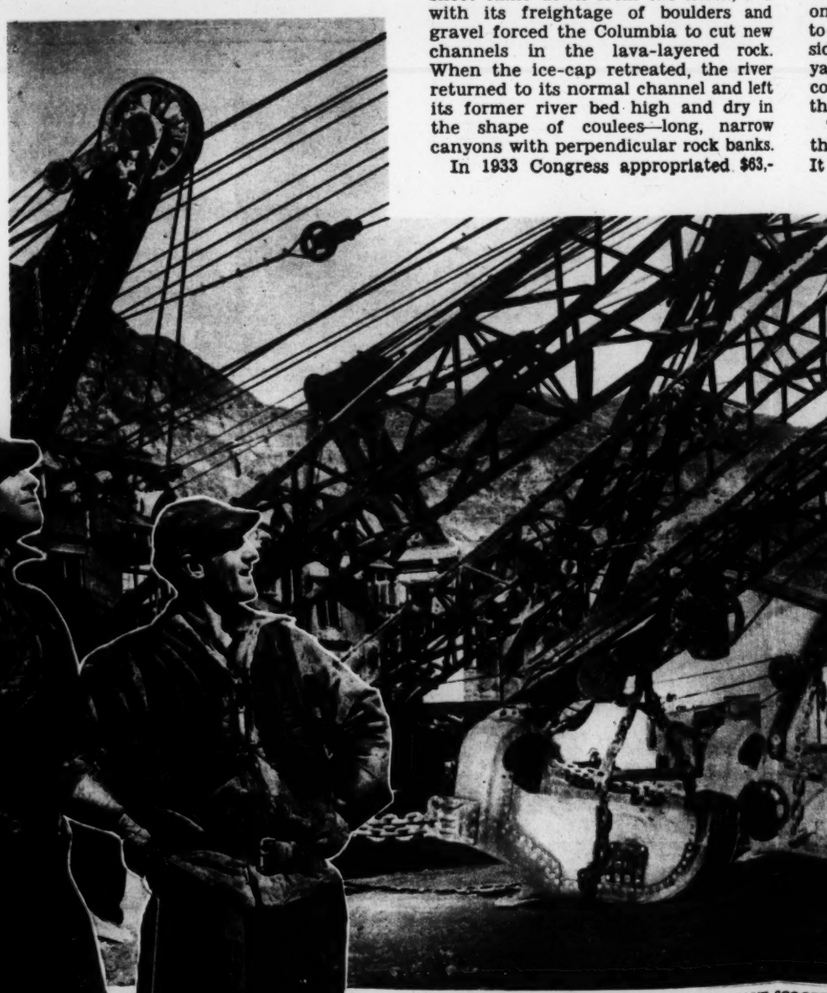
Grand Coulee Dam, Vas River, Is a Num

WHILE LOOKING at Grand Coulee Dam, the sight-seeing lady who saw the Fort Peck and Boulder Dams remarked that each of these engineering accomplishments had its own individuality. She might have added that each one also had its own romance and grandeur and its own logical reason for being.

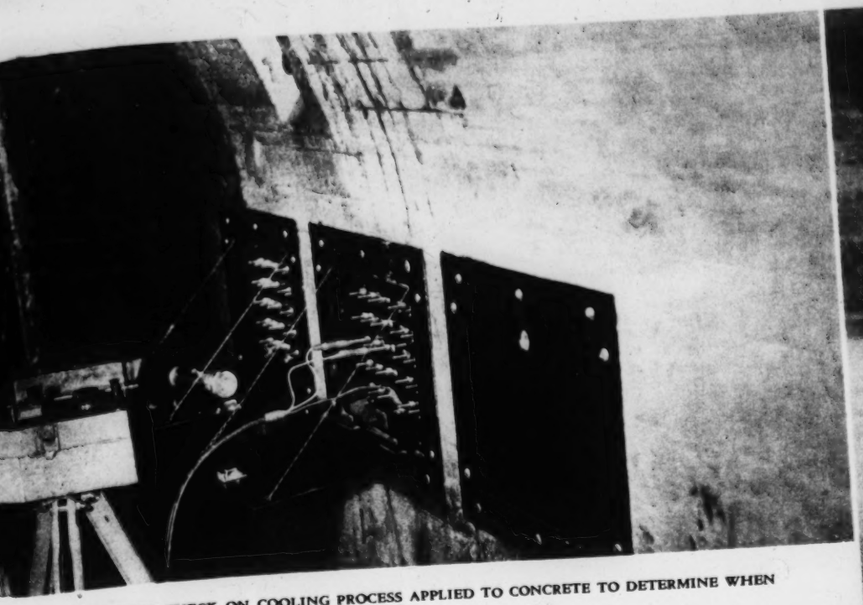
Sometime the Grand Coulee had to be built. Rich volcanic ash was there on the land, waiting to "grow anything" when supplied with water. Below flowed the Columbia River, carrying its unused water to the sea. Conveniently located was the Grand Coulee, a natural giant trough, once part of the Columbia River bed. In the Pleistocene period an ice sheet came down from the north, and with its freightage of boulders and gravel forced the Columbia to cut new channels in the lava-layered rock. When the ice-cap retreated, the river returned to its normal channel and left its former river bed high and dry in the shape of coulees—long, narrow canyons with perpendicular rock banks.

In 1933 Congress appropriated $63,-

THE MIGHTY COLUMBIA RIVER FEELS THE BRIDLE—THE CENTRAL SECTION OF GRAND COULEE DAM HALTS CENTURIES OF ONRUSHING POWER FOR THE USE OF MEN



ROBOT DIGGERS AT REST—THEY HAVE SCOOPE EARTH, AND NOW THEIR IRON



RNMENT INSPECTORS CHECK ON COOLING PROCESS APPLIED TO CONCRETE TO DETERMINE WHEN REFRIGERATION CAN BE SHUT OFF

THE DARING YOUNG MEN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE—IT'S 600 FEET STRAIGHT DOWN

ardens for Old Deserts

am, Vast Power and Irrigation Project on Columbia s a Number One Spectacle of Men at Work

By Kate Archibald

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000,000 for a dam at Grand Coulee. Where a crude ferry had been operating and four families had been the only inhabitants of that bit of desert, there was within two years a population of 15,000. On one side of the river was built a chimneyless electric city and on the other an administration city. Other communities growing out of the project were established near by. First came the cofferdams, and the river's course was diverted, exposing the bedrock where the waters formerly ran.

Power shovels a mile away bite out hillsides of gravel and conveyer belts carry it to the washing and screening plant, where the sifted material is piled into four small mountains, one of cobble-stone size, two of gravel, and one of fine sand. Belts take the gravel to a vast concrete mixing plant at the side of the dam. Nearly 12,000,000 cubic yards of concrete will be used in the completed dam, said to be three times that required for Boulder Dam.

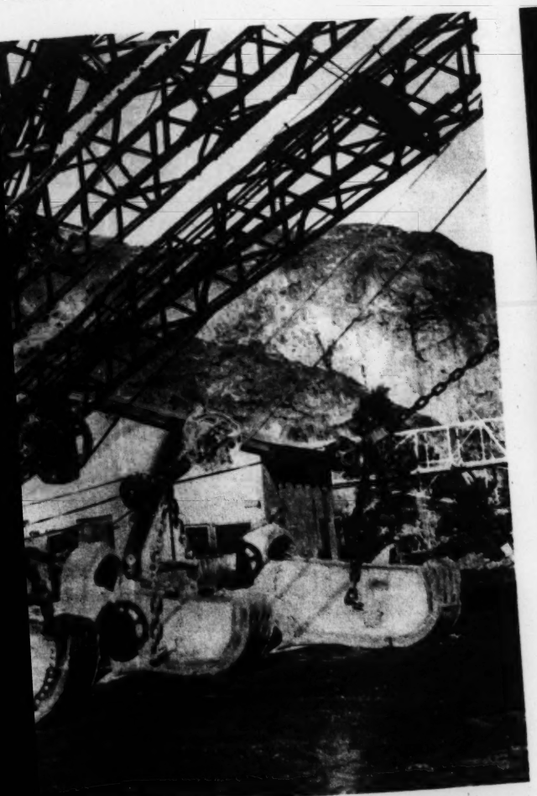
There is nothing complicated about the building of the Grand Coulee Dam. It is its titanic proportions which fascinate the 500,000 visitors who in 1938 have witnessed the process of construction. From grandstand seats the great cranes pick up 11-ton buckets of concrete and lower them to the forms.

At one time, when tons of sliding earth obstructed progress, engineers inserted pipes through the massed dirt and froze it. In the heat of summer, this earth remained rigid until concrete bulwarks made freezing no longer necessary. Refrigeration is also used in the dam structure to cool the concrete. Otherwise the heat liberated by the reaction of cement and water would mean years of waiting for the necessary cooling and contraction.

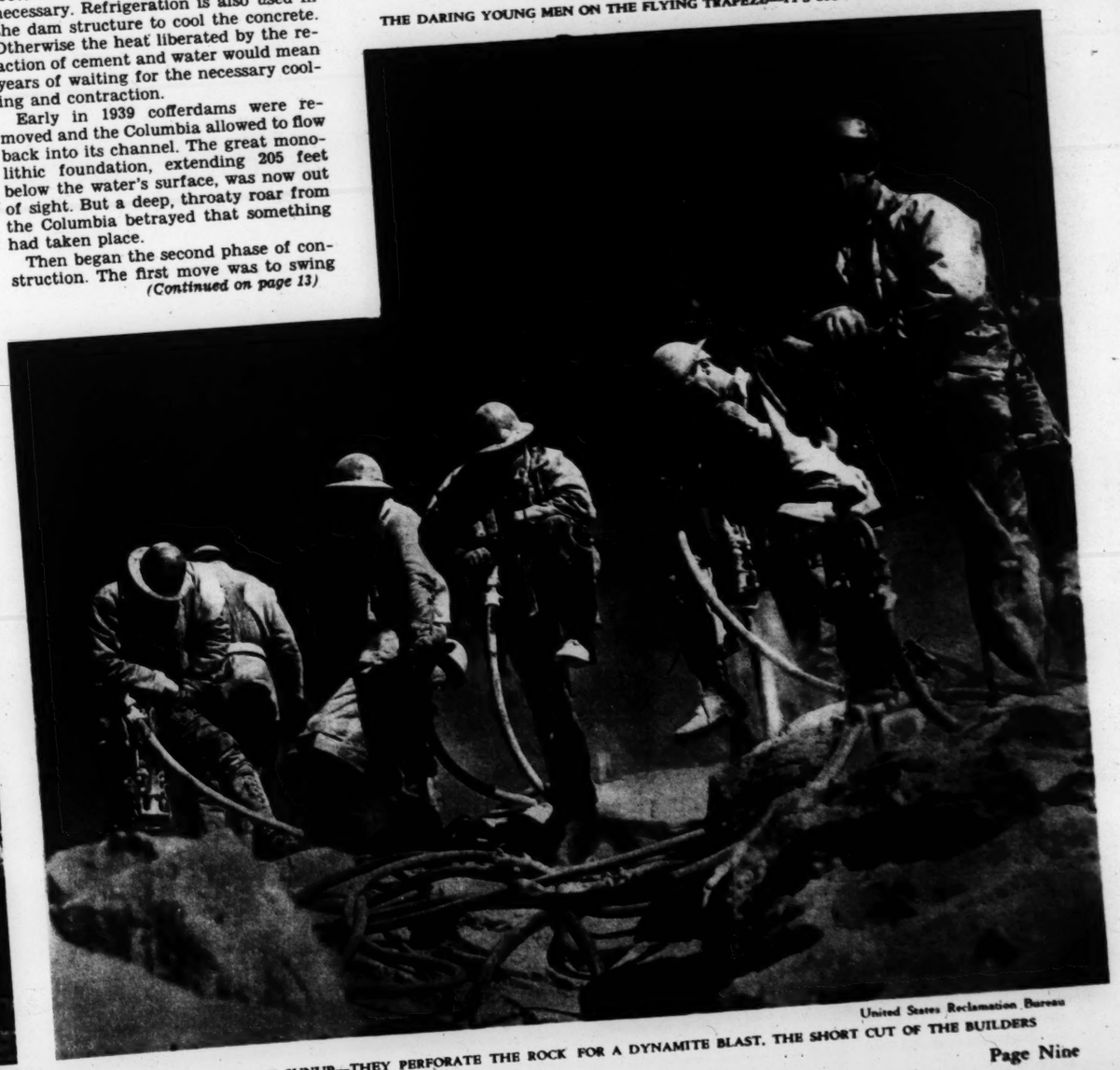
Early in 1939 cofferdams were removed and the Columbia allowed to flow back into its channel. The great monolithic foundation, extending 205 feet below the water's surface, was now out of sight. But a deep, throaty roar from the Columbia betrayed that something had taken place.

Then began the second phase of construction. The first move was to swing

(Continued on page 13)



—THEY HAVE SCOOPED OUT 17,000,000 CUBIC YARDS OF
D NOW THEIR IRON MUSCLES ARE STILL



United States Reclamation Bureau

MEN AND DRILLS AT SUNUP—THEY PERFORATE THE ROCK FOR A DYNAMITE BLAST. THE SHORT CUT OF THE BUILDERS

Among the New Books

That Cheerful Pessimist, the Hon. John Byng, Concludes His Story

The Torrington Diaries of the Hon. John Byng. Volume IV. New York: Holt. $3.

PUBLICATION OF THIS instalment brings to a conclusion John Byng's journals of his tours through England and Wales, made during the last two decades of the eighteenth century. The present volume contains three further tours and also a general index to the entire work. Like its companions, it is illustrated with reproductions of watercolor sketches by the diarist, old prints which he inserted into his journals, and facsimiles of bills rendered him by tavern-keepers and publicans.

* * *

From his abundant records we have the material to picture the rural England of his time and also to picture an attractive personality of long ago. John Byng (later Viscount Torrington—whence the name given to the journals) was an old-fashioned aristocrat, old-fashioned not merely in comparison with the tastes and manners of today but with those of his own day. He was sensitive to contemporary bad taste and bad manners—"the fashionable forms of modern incivility," to use his own phrase. "Clamor," he complained, seemed to him "to be the order of the day." The demands which London social life put upon him were obnoxious to him, and he loved nothing better than to escape from the great city into the highways and by-ways of the counties. "I love quiet," he writes, and "an abstinence from company and over-conversation."

Occasionally he comments upon public affairs (the later diaries cover the years of the French Revolution), but he has little to say on such matters and nothing of importance; in his pages they seem dim and far off. He loved reading; not the general run of the novels of the day, but "history and anecdotes, a well-written tour, a surprising voyage or a description of ancient customs and manners. These are the books for my money."

He did not like to ride for riding's sake; that form of exercise he characterizes as "a fatiguing pursuit—a ride to no place and to see nothing." But he willingly endured long hours in the saddle if he might discover almost anything worth seeing. His tastes as a tourist (he uses the word) were catholic and yet fastidious. He has not much to tell about rural customs, though he observed country sports and went to the races and attended performances in the provincial theaters. Antiquities and architecture were his particular hobbies. Often he was shocked to see the condition of decay in the great country houses and sometimes even more shocked by the evidences of unintelligent restoration.

As one would expect of a sensitive gentleman of his period, he was constantly in quest of the picturesque, noting, for example, a "contest between clouds and sunshine" one afternoon which was "worthy of Ruysdael's pencil." He saw the militia drilling and visited a gypsy encampment, and, generally speaking, took in everything which came within the range of his observant eye. The bad condition of most of the roads is one of two chief causes of complaint; the other, as might be guessed (for he was touring England), is the weather.

* * *

In long evenings of solitude in lonely inns where he was quite unknown he had ample opportunities to write of his experiences and observations. He was a connoisseur of inns, quick to appreciate good food and courteous and efficient service, and careful to record his disapproval of such hostelries as did not afford him these amenities. His editor rightly characterizes him as a cheerful pessimist; a gentle melancholy pervades his pages and in the later journals there is a consciousness of advancing years.

The journals, then, are to be commended for their picture of an epoch and a man—a small part of the epoch but a life-sized portrait of the man. This final volume maintains the interest of the earlier instalments. It is admirably indexed and well edited, with sufficient but not too copious annotations. S. C. C.

Czechoslovakia Before the Surrender

Europe and the Czechs, by Sheila Grant Duff. London: Penguin Books Ltd. 6d.

EVEN THIS REMARKABLE series of cheap books has never before carried enterprise to so successful an issue as in this brilliant and timely work by Miss Grant Duff. It was rushed through the press in time to reach the public at the moment when the crisis reached its most intense point, and it has been brought closely up to date in the last minutes of proof corrections by the assiduity of the author. In this respect the work could only have been done by a journalist. But let me add at once that it is an example of journalism fortified by thoroughness of study, by full inside knowledge of Cechoslovakian affairs, and a rare capacity for showing the rapid current of today's events in a wide perspective.

* * *

Briefly the author reviews the history of the Bohemia which played so distinctive a part in Central Europe throughout the Middle Ages, and emerged once again as a separate State after the World War—the Czechs and Slovaks together constituting Czechoslovakia, with certain minorities who have lived for centuries within their borders, chief of them the Sudeten Germans. She tells of the courageous part which the Czechs took in the war on behalf of the Allies, and of their amazing subsequent development under the wise leadership of Masaryk.

Czechoslovakia remained an outpost of western democracy in the heart of Central Europe, a faithful upholder of liberal doctrines. If she failed to satisfy the aspirations of the Sudeten Germans, that, according to the author, was at least as much the fault of the Germans as of the Czechs. She insists that the Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination did not presuppose the impossible—the complete elimination of racial minorities—though it did impose the obligation of just treatment by the country within which they were included. The small states of the Balkans, in spite of the minority problem, have established relations with one another which are "an object lesson for the whole of Europe." "It is the Great Powers who have betrayed the League and who have decried the power of the small nations."

* * *

It is Miss Grant Duff's contention that the independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia behind her own proper defensible borders was essential, not only to the interests of justice and the well-being of her people, but for the security of the great Western Powers. In setting before us in a masterly narrative the succession of recent events—the occupation of Austria, the Sudeten demands (instigated from Germany), the so-called German "maneuvers," the retreat of Hitler in May when the Czechoslovakians mobilized, the advance again in August and September, the threats, the press campaign—she indicates the apparent unawareness of the Chamberlain government of the full issue at stake, which stretched so far beyond the settlement of the Sudeten question, and involved, if Germany had her way, her ultimate aggrandizement to the point where she could be irresistible. If only Mr. Chamberlain at once—certainly not later than May 21 last—had firmly warned Germany of the consequences of aggression, then much of the evil that has happened since might have been averted.

A brilliant narrative, a forceful and farseeing argument. This timely book by Miss Grant Duff should be read by all who wish to understand how the great crisis of September was precipitated. R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

The Book Window

The American Jewish Year Book, 5699, edited by Harry Schneiderman (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America). A summary of Jewish affairs, biographical sketches, statistics of Jews and Jewish organizations in the United States, and a review of events affecting Jews during the year ending June 30, 1938.

Designed Books, edited by Ramiel Magee (E. Weyle). Twenty-three books designed by Merle Armitage, with articles by Manuel Komroff and others.

Dunant, by Martin Gumpert (Oxford, $2.50). The story of the Red Cross and its founder.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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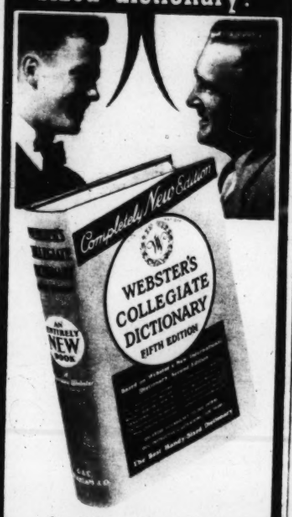

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The Man in Europe Street, by Rupert Croft-Cooke. Rich & Cowan. 10s. 6d. New York: Putnam. $2.75.
Sir Walter Scott, Bt., by Sir Herbert Grierson. Constable. 18s.
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The Money's All Right, by Leslie Halword. Michael Joseph. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

I AM WRITING this in a Hampshire village, having returned an hour or two ago from having my gas mask fitted by a man who had to be called down from the top of a haystack to do so. Now "the crisis" seems to be better—because, as the shrewd Hampshire people know, the British Navy has been mobilized. What Portsmouth does today decides what the world is going to do tomorrow: that, not unnaturally, is the Hampshire view. I mention this because the man on the haystack tells me that we shall have to "wipe Hitler off the map," and I suppose, if I were Mr. Rupert Croft-Cooke, I should put that down in my book as an example of what the man in the street or the man on the haystack thinks.

But why this devotion to the man in the street? In what way does the ordinary man contribute to political affairs, that we should hang on his opinions? Does he want war? Of course he does not. Will he fight if war comes? Of course he will. What is his opinion now? Nine times out of ten he merely answers you with the propaganda of his government or his newspaper. It is difficult enough to know who among one's casual acquaintances in trains, boats, cars can qualify for the distinction of being the printable ordinary man; it is certain that their views will merely show you how far various kinds of propaganda have penetrated. And Mr. Croft-Cooke's is one of those dangerous books which illustrate only too entertainingly the force of the observation that travelers to foreign countries find there what they have taken themselves.

In an old motor caravan and in the company of two irreverent young circus turns—genuine circus turns—Mr. Croft-Cooke traveled through Belgium, Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Italy. What did he find? In the democratic countries everyone was a democrat; in the fascist countries everyone was a fascist. The Germans could not understand why the Czechs or the Dutch or the English thought them a menace, and Mr. Croft-Cooke is obviously of the same opinion. Impartial in intention, he naturally stresses what pleases him—and that is chiefly fascism. I am not sure whether he is the simpler kind of propagandist or just an amusing, superficial journalist who, with the abysmal naïveté of Our Special Correspondent, believes that anyone who talks is worth printing. The successful search for brightness—and Mr. Croft-Cooke and his trapeze artists are always engaging—does not lend itself to the close examination of evidence and testimony.

* * *

The editor of the Letters of Sir Walter Scott has now written a new Life, a task which provides, in view of Lockhart, the minor rather than the major pleasures of biography. The book sprang out of Sir Herbert Grierson's lectures in Toronto, and its chief interest is in the light it throws on Scott's financial affairs, which are clearer now that all the correspondence is available. Cadell, who alone among Scott's publishers survived to reap the harvest of his copyrights, is Sir Herbert's villain. Lockhart depended on Cadell for his version of the money transactions, and to say that Cadell was a hard business man puts it mildly. However, Scott had, as we all agree, no business to be in the Abbotsford and publishing speculations at all; but, once in them, he was no worse than Balzac with his dash to Galicia after gold, or Dostoevski with his conviction that fortune lay on the tables.

* * *

The prices Scott was given were enormous: £1,200 for half the copyright of "Rokeby"! And "Rokeby" was poetry! All authors live on their prospects, and a modern publisher would certainly not get the shivers, as Cadell did, at advancing money on a book still "in the author's head," if he knew his man. "Life is short but art is long": the example of Cadell is there to show what pretty little fortunes are to be picked up by those who can afford to wait. Sir Herbert Grierson's book is a thorough, modest, and scholarly piece of work, rather gray and sluggish reading, but of undoubted interest.

Miss Elizabeth Bowen has written another of her exquisite and brilliant novels, and no other woman novelist in England approaches her quality, in my opinion, not even the author of "Mrs. Dalloway" and "The Years." The best novels by women, from Jane Austen onwards, always seem to have dealt strictly with a narrow world and to touch a wider world by implication only. The present book is in essence a portrayal of the decay of heart and values in upper class society in London, done in the terms of artificial comedy with a fierce epigrammatic edge to it. The Quaynes are typical of the neo-Regency culture of this decade and they break the heart of their stepsister less by meanness than by a withering disinterestedness; just as they put Finish to the prospects of the unfortunate low-brow Major less from malice than from a complete lack of belief in the importance of doing anything.

I also recommend the short stories of Leslie Halward, who seems to me by far the most delightful and secure of the new school of writers about working-class life.

H. S. Latham

Rachel Field, Author of "All This, and Heaven Too" (Macmillan), Reviewed in These Columns on Oct. 26

A Catalogue of American Art

Trois Siècles d'Art aux Etats-Unis: Catalogue of Exposition of American Art held in Paris in the summer of 1938.

THE LARGE EXHIBITION which was organized in collaboration with the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and held at the Musée du Jeu de Paume in Paris last summer, has been responsible for the publication of an excellent catalogue. We have already grown accustomed to the thorough and adequate catalogues which have been prepared for every exhibition of importance that has been held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. They have become an important part of the literature of art in the United States. Often they have broken ground and initiated a new method of selection, critical approach, and analysis.

The latest large effort of the Museum has been the Paris Exposition. The catalogue, which takes as its title, "Three Centuries of Art in the United States," is a concise and informing book. It has 103 reproductions. It includes a foreword by the president of the museum, A. Conger Goodyear. A comparative chronology has been drawn up by the erudite director of the Museum, Alfred H. Barr, Jr., to show the parallel developments of American history, technology, literature, architecture, fine arts, photography, and cinema. And then there follows a concise text which outlines the development of painting and sculpture, engraving, architecture, photography, and cinema. These texts have been prepared by members of the Museum staff who have specialized in the subjects respectively. Anyone who wishes a bird's-eye view of these developments will be grateful for the efficient and lucid surveys. Everything has been translated into the French as well.

All this "front material" of the catalogue shows the broad-minded approach of the Modern Museum, which has aimed in such historical surveys to be quite unprejudiced, to select the pertinent and reject the superfluous. There is no attempt at national glorification on the one hand, or humiliation on the other—for, as we know, American intellectuals of the past have been inclined to look disdainfully upon the arts of this land.

It is too bad that the critics in Paris did not receive the carefully chosen exhibition in the scholarly spirit in which it was prepared. The members of the Modern Museum staff are quite as sensitive and critical as the French and they certainly had no illusions about superlative qualities of many of the contributions.

Among the illustrations, we may see the variations and limitations of American artists from the quaint, decorative primitive portraits of the seventeenth century, through the sparkling depictions of the American élite of pre-Revolutionary days by John Singleton Copley, through the popular artists, the poets and visionaries, the Impressionists, to the pioneers of modernism. There is a great deal of variety and experiment, considerable naïveté, some sentimentality, and, finally, homely realism. The architecture section is small, but is one that should have interested curious Frenchmen very much. The cinema has already been drawn into the categories of art criticism and art history.

D. A.

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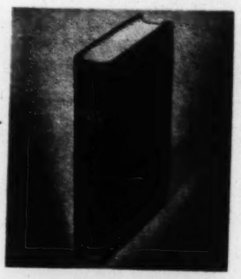
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Patterns of the Past

ON THE EDGE OF AARHUS, Jutland, is the "Old Town," where, 30 years ago, a start was made in preserving structures that told the story of the past. A business man's shop and home were under the same roof a few centuries ago, and family life blended with what the head of the house was doing in the way of business.

The "Old Town" has its main street, its market place, its side streets, and its houses on both banks of the river which adds a touch of animation to the picture. There is a printer's shop, complete with hand press and other old-time paraphernalia; a bakeshop, containing oven loaves of the sort that used to be sold; and shops for shoemaker, clockmaker, goldsmith, dyer, glazier, cooper, hatter, ropemaker, and blacksmith.

* * *

Craftsmen who knew about the old-time methods were indifferent at first to plans for representing the past, Director Peter Holm remarked, but gradually became interested and helpful.

Director Holm explained that the open air museum was begun with a few old houses which had been ordered removed from their original surroundings. One of these, the Burgomaster's house, dating from 1597, was moved under the direction of the Old Town architect.

Before the house was taken apart each of the three wings was photographed outside and inside in detail. It is a half-timbered house in the Renaissance style. When the tiles had been taken down, the brickwork between the timber was pushed out in boxes lined with straw. In this way it was possible to preserve the patterns so that they might be put back in the same places during the rebuilding.

In the Burgomaster's House the shop is replete with counters and scales. Back of the shop is the waiting room for the ordinary farmers, next to it the so-called "Merchant's Room" where the estate owners, the country gentry and the customers among the country clergy used to hold forth and take their meals when in town on market days.

* * *

When the wings were taken down, on nearly all the inside walls layers of wall-paper covered the original painted decorations. The oldest decorations dated from the time the house was built, in 1597.

"In those days panelled walls were preferred by rich people," Director Holm went on. "However, the builder, Alderman Niels Christensen, was rather economical, and in sitting rooms of his time we find wooden panelling only behind the long window-seats, while the other part of the walls have a painted decoration, imitating wooden panelling. On the wooden parts of the half-timbered walls we were able to restore the old decorations, while the parts painted on the inside of the brickwork had to be copied. The result is that these rooms present a picture of their original aspect. However, in the subsequent centuries new ornaments and new decorations were painted over the old ones, and these we did not destroy as they were characteristic of examples of changes in style and taste."

Director Holm then pointed out how the first two rooms entered have their original Renaissance decoration, chiefly in red and yellow, while in the next three rooms the Baroque made its first appearance, then in its transition became Rococo, with the more chilly colors, blue bluish-gray and white prevalent. The Victorian room in the Burgomaster's House shows a typical wall-paper of the first years of the Victorian era. From old houses in Danish towns period types of furniture were obtained, thus making it possible to refurnish the rooms as nearly as possible in their original state.

J. M.

"OLD TOWN" MUSEUM
Houses Bordering the River Bank Add Charm to This Ancient Village, Whose Shops and Homes Have Been Restored to Show the Craftsmanship of Early Days. In the Burgomaster's House (Foreground) Is the Stone Walk (Shown Below), With Its Beamed Ceiling and Massive Old Chests

Children's Holiday

"ALL ABOARD for Children's Island!" cries the boatman as he pushes off from a Stockholm jetty, and the motorboat sweeps off amid the myriad beautiful islands of the Stockholm Archipelago to the picturesque Country of Boys and Girls.

Some 25 years ago an island was purchased for Swedish children by a philanthropic group. Now every year 2,000 children spend a perfect eight weeks holiday on the green-wooded isle, bathing, boating, climbing trees, and all the other things children love to do.

All that the island could boast, when purchased, was its scenery and one small farm. Now it is a townlet with 350 buildings, and space is available for further building when funds allow.

The children who go to Children's Island are between the ages of 5 and 16. They are selected by school teachers, children's organizations, parish nurses. If nobody official puts their name forward, well, they can put it forward themselves. The Children's Day Association, which founded the island community, selects the children who would be expected to benefit most from a vacation on the island.

Instruction in swimming is given free to the young holiday-makers. This year 500 passed the swimming test before they left. Elder boys can help on the farm, or in the gardens.

* * *

The money which has made it possible to found the Children's Island comes almost exclusively from the Children's Day Celebrations in Stockholm every autumn. In 1909 the income amounted to Kr. 71,000 ($17,750) and now it averages about 300,000 to 350,000 kronor every year. A record year was 1919 when it reached 436,638 kronor.

The man who made the Children's Day what it is and who founded the Children's Island, is the late Mr. Axel Eliason. For more than 25 years he alone arranged for Children's Day. He took his holiday in September every year and gave his time to the children. Now a committee headed by the Governor of Stockholm is in charge of the arrangements and they appoint a manager to carry out the work. This year Mr. Lennart Bernadotte, grandson of King Gustav V, was in charge and he succeeded very well.

The Children's Day has its own magazine, which is published once a year. For the past 15 years Prince Vilhelm has been its editor and it is one of the best edited magazines in Sweden. Prince Vilhelm contributes to it himself, as do many well-known Swedish authors and artists. The publication is sold on the streets by young students and the income makes a very welcome addition to the Children's Day fund.

In addition to Children's Island near Stockholm, the Children's Day Association has also bought a small place up in the province of Dalecarlia. Here children of school age who need change of air and recreation can go for six weeks holiday during the winter months. About 600 to 700 children are received here annually.

C. E.

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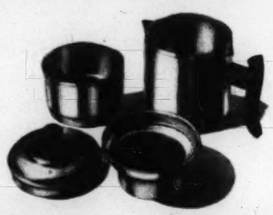

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In Polesian Marshes

LONELY, MYSTERIOUS and primitive, Polesia, marshland district of Poland, offers rich treasures to the geologist and the botanist, and rich reward to the traveler who looks for something different.

In Polesia one leaves behind civilized means of transport and reverts to primeval man's mode of travel—by canoe hollowed out of a tree trunk.

In spring the whole land is flooded and presents the appearance of a wide sea, while in summer and autumn, when the waters recede, the narrow canoes can pass among the thick reeds and rushes that impede the progress of larger boats.

* * *

Polesia is criss-crossed with rivers that meander along the low land in most intricate curves. One stream sometimes flows into another and out again—like a cross-roads—so that it is difficult to know just which river one is on. Numerous little rivulets connect one village with another, like small side streets.

On damp meadows strewn with yellow marsh mallows feed cattle and horses. Here, too, the hay is stacked. Only small quantities are gathered and taken away in the boats in summer, the larger stacks being left until the water is bound by strong ice and the hay can be carted across. Rivers thickly stocked with fish give the inhabitants their staple food. Flax growing in the fields is spun and woven by the womenfolk for clothing.

They are a gentle, kindly people, these Polesians, very poor, but honest and religious. In the deep forests that in olden times sheltered fugitives, both political and criminal the Polesian peasant practices the art of beekeeping in old-world fashion in tree trunks. Only sometimes a bear gets the honey.

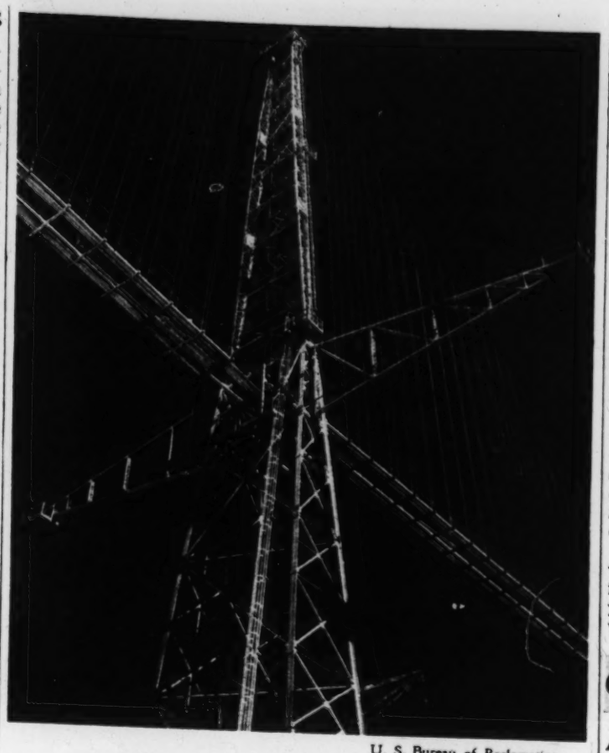
Since Poland has regained its independence much has been done to raise the cultural and economic condition of Polesia. Schools in large numbers have been established to which children come by boat; peasant industries are encouraged, and at the bazaar in Pinsk, the largest town with 40,000 inhabitants, the peasant women's beautiful embroidery is sold.

* * *

The yearly fairs that take place in August encourage visitors to Pinsk and bring the rest of Poland, as well as foreigners, into closer contact with this interesting country.

Some parts of the marshes are being drained, but to accomplish the draining of the entire area would cost billions, and as they border on Soviet Russia the question of where to conduct the waters would arise.

The present governor of the province by a wise administration is doing much to raise the status of this simple peasant community. A newly-established hydro-biological institute conducts natural scientific investigations of great value both to natural science and to the economic life of the country. An important work is being done in improving the pasture land by means of raising the level of the meadows and using fertilizers so that the quality of the meadow grass is greatly improved. K. M.



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..New Gardens for Old Deserts

(Continued from Page 9)

a million-dollar trestle from bank to bank from which to pour concrete. The trestle will be imbedded in the completed dam structure.

To be built into the structure are turbines and generators calculated to produce 2,500,000 horsepower. The top of the completed dam will be 550 feet above bed rock and the structure will be 4,300 feet long. The base is about 500 feet wide and 30 acres in area. The crest, 30 feet wide, will carry a highway. The engineers say this is to be the world's largest masonry structure, not so high as Boulder Dam, but three and a half times as bulky.

A million cubic feet of water a second is to be discharged from the spillway, providing an unrivaled man-made waterfall. Powerhouses, one on each end of the 1,650-foot spillway, will each contain nine generators, each driven by a 150,000-horsepower turbine, supplied by its own penstock. A total length of eight miles of galleries provides housing for the operating machinery.

Eleven enormous drum gates will contain the main water flow and there will be 60 gate-controlled outlet tunnels. The dam is being built for any flood that can be foreseen. To dissipate the energy of a heavy flow and to prevent erosion of the river bed, an upwardly curving bucket, forming a concrete trough, has been built at the toe of the dam.

When the dam is completed, the Columbia will back up between the river's canyoned banks and form a storage reservoir 151 miles long, extending to the Canadian border.

* * *

Some 1,200,000 dry acres in the Columbia Basin will be served by irrigation made possible by the project. Arguing for the reclamation are the fertile irrigation areas in near-by Yakima, Ellensburg, and Wenatchee. Columbia Basin land was homesteaded 30 years ago or more. Today, the desert is dotted with abandoned farms.

In the season when water is needed for farming, the Columbia, fed by melting glaciers, is at its flood. Pumping during the season, therefore, it is expected, will not deplete the primary power of the dam but will use only the excess. Estimates for the sale of power are based, it is stated, on the normal growth of population, on the growing electrification of farms, on the influx of farm families from other states, on the fact that this region is already using the limit of its present hydroelectric power, and on the potential use of the undeveloped mineral resources of the Pacific Northwest, which need only cheap power for their development.

* * *

A pamphlet issued by the Department of the Interior reads: "Homes will be provided for 25,000 to 40,000 families on the land, and for about an equal number of towns in the irrigated areas, that is, for a total of 200,000 to 400,000 people. Trade with industrial centers, and with agricultural districts producing various crops, not grown locally, will support 100,000 to 200,000 people elsewhere in the United States."

The $300,000,000 cost of the whole project, as now estimated, is expected to be liquidated in 50 years through sale of power and water.

Over Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, who contributed the leading article in the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section this week, is Military Advisor to the Commonwealth of the Philippines. When Manuel Quezon requested General MacArthur to assume charge of the Philippine defense program, he was Chief of Staff of the American Army.

WYONA DASHWOOD, Monitor staff writer in the New York Bureau, has followed and written about every phase of New York City and State politics. She reported the New York Constitutional Convention throughout its sessions and submits some of her conclusions in the article in this issue.

The world knows KAREL CAPEK mainly for his satire of the machine age, "R. U. R.," one of Postwar Broadway's most successful dramas. Capek is a Czechoslovakian writer of plays, books, and magazine articles. His article in the Magazine Section this week appeared in Pritomnost, one of the best Czechoslovakian weeklies. The Monitor is giving it further circulation by permission of the author and the publisher.

EILEEN A. SOPER, who wrote and illustrated the story about children's pets, is a British artist.

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Nature Sight-Seeing in City Streets

WILD LIFE in the city? "Oh, yes," you say, "sparrows, pigeons and squirrels in city parks and at Coney Island, Revere Beach and Atlantic City."

But what about bay lynxes (bobcats to you), red foxes and deer roaming wild within sight of Manhattan's skyscrapers? Incredible? Well, look over the records—modern records of wild animals and some of the larger and rarer birds that have been seen within the limits of our larger cities within the past 20 years, and may be seen by you or me tomorrow.

What do you think of hawks meeting at Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue, woodcock flying up Beacon Street, in Boston? The shy, not commonly seen sharp-shinned hawk nesting in the Bronx?

* * *

The American Egret, our largest white heron, with the exception of the Great White Heron, which is confined exclusively to the lower Florida peninsula, is one of the rarest sights to an ornithologist in the northern states. They were neatly exterminated in their Florida and Louisiana breeding grounds by plume hunters a generation ago, when the Audubon Societies took up their cause and, with the hardly-won aid of Federal legislation and of resident wardens, the birds were saved.

Always a conspicuous mark for gunfire, the big snow-white birds are beings of wraith-like beauty, the very essence of the tropical cypress swamps and lagoons which are their home. Imagine, if you will, three of these ghostly wanderers from the southland calmly living for several days near a New York subway station.

In July, 1916, three American Egrets appeared in a small swamp near Van Cortlandt Park subway entrance in New York City, and, unafraid, were viewed by crowds. They became accustomed to the roar of traffic and were photographed by eager bird-lovers.

Reproduced From a Painting by Jacob Bates Abbott

It seemed purely a jest of nature that these rarest of avian stragglers to northern states should stand around for days in plain sight of hurtling taxis and trucks and thousands of hurrying commuters.

* * *

Philohela minor (woodcock)—the whistling-winged bird of mystery—even his name breathes the air of wildest wet woodlands. The woodcock's nuptial sky dance, a dark, spiraling silhouette against the fading orange of the evening sky, is a sight long to be remembered. Now, why should one of these birds decide to fly up Beacon Street, in Boston, early one evening, whirling in between the buildings on River Street. You may say, "Oh, well, there's a certain soothing calm to Beacon Street reminiscent of the quiet woods." Very well, let's get closer to the city's center. What about the woodcock that was seen spiraling in and out of Bromfield Street from the Old Granary Burying Ground? I can't answer it—but the facts are recorded.

One of the editors of a Boston sporting magazine was walking up the middle aisle of that city's Commonwealth Avenue last February. Awakened by raucously-scolding crows, he looked up and saw one of our largest owls, the Barred, with a four-foot wing spread, flush from a bare elm near Dartmouth Street and flap slowly up the avenue.

* * *

I have studied and chased birds in the field for more than ten years, yet it was only last March that I saw my first Barred Owl; and I was wet to the knees from plowing through an icy swamp in southern Massachusetts to accomplish this.

A few years ago a pair of Sparrow Hawks, America's only hole-nesting hawks, set up housekeeping in a rain conductor over the gutter pipe near the top story of the Engineers Club in Boston—Arlington Street at Commonwealth Avenue. Last year a mated pair of these beautiful little inoffensive falcons almost certainly nested in some recess of the belfry of the church opposite Boston's Natural History Society, Berkeley and Newbury Streets. This ecclesiastical atmosphere is hardly compatible with the expression "wild as a hawk."

A partial list of animals found, by scientific observation, to be living in a wild state in an area visible, with field glasses, from the roof of one of New York's skyscrapers, was published in Natural History for May, 1935. It reads: Beaver, Red and Grey Foxes, Otter, Mink, Bay Lynx, Virginia Deer and Raccoon. These are wild inhabitants of Bear Mountain, overlooking the Hudson.

* * *

The Duck Hawk, black-moustached pirate of the skies, and one of the wildest and most rarely seen of our raptores, nesting usually in some inaccessible cliff remote from man's habitation, still has its home in the Palisades of the Hudson and is sometimes seen in New York City, slashing through the flocks of pigeons which infest New York's City Hall. The Duck Hawk's terra cotta-tinted eggs are perhaps the handsomest of any North American hawk's.

In the fall of 1937, I saw an adult Duck Hawk wheeling above the spire of the Church of the Advent in Boston, in the heart of the city.

JACOB BATES ABBOTT

..Gains for Good Government

(Continued from Page 3)

throwing an added burden upon the State."

The candidates for Governor coincide with the platform views of their parties, save that Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee, supplements his party's stand with opposition to the judiciary article.

The damper on popular enthusiasm for the changes which would put New York at the forefront of states in constitutional authority for "liberal" legislation lies in the conservative and distinctly partisan elements involved. Thus, the slum clearance article agrees with the New Deal philosophy, but lifts the cost burden of taxation from real estate and reduces expenditures to "reasonable" limits, when, and if, the Legislature authorizes it. A program of social welfare is provided in such financial measure as the Legislature may determine.

The worker's Bill of Rights, stating that the labor of human beings is not a commodity, tones down New Deal and union demands which would have frozen into the Constitution rights already recognized by statutes and courts. The clause to guarantee public conservation of water power was cut down from the New Deal policy of government ownership and operation to protect present private investments.

Also embedded in the judiciary article is an "anti-bureaucratic" measure conceived as a rebuke to New Deal excesses in government, but generally deplored as permitting the hampering of State agencies and officers by endless lawsuits, since it would make every question of fact, as well as law, reviewable in the courts. Any relief grant, any utility rate order could be tied up in court indefinitely on the basis of this section, even though months had already been spent by a competent commission in determining the facts, with every requirement of law fulfilled.

Although heavy Federal spending was continually assailed by Republican spokesmen from the convention floor, the revised Empire State document is no niggard in this respect. It is seen as calling for an outlay of at least $2,000,000,000 in the next few years, considering the proposals for pensions and State participation in old-age, unemployment, and health insurance, the $315,000,000 fund for New York City transit ownership and the $300,000,000 provision for housing, exclusive of what the cities may spend.

The proposed amendments are thus viewed in more liberal quarters as being brought to the voters by Greeks bearing gifts, and what will happen to them on Nov. 8 is obviously impossible to forecast. A considerable Republican group is ashamed of them, as attested in this party's liberal-speaking 1938 State platform. The Democratic afterthought is not happy over the trade with the up-Staters to abolish proportional representation, feeling that the party lost in the bargain.

Both sides are fortunate in that the contests for the governorship and the two New York vacancies in the United States Senate this year are overshadowing all else in the race to make the Empire State a deciding factor in the national political horoscope for 1940.

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Mrs. Knox's "Quickie"

PERFECTION SALAD

Use ¼ package—Serves 6
1 envelope Knox Gelatine

¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
¼ cup mild vinegar
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
½ cup cabbage finely shredded
½ teaspoonful salt
1 cup celery cut small
1 pimiento cut small, or 2 tablespoonfuls sweet red or green peppers.

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add hot water, sugar, salt; stir until dissolved. Add vinegar, lemon juice. Put in tray of automatic refrigerator. Turn up cold control; do not freeze. Prepare cabbage, celery, pimiento. When gelatine mixture begins to thicken, combine with prepared ingredients. Turn into mold. Chill. Unmold on lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise.

**Preparation time: 12 minutes.*

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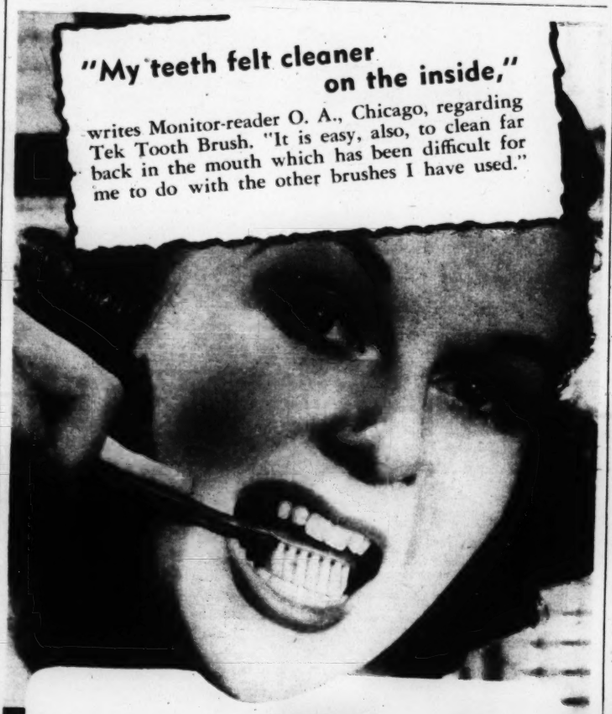

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. . . the Philippines . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

succession to support any initial success.

Based upon past experience, an expeditionary force of 300,000 men would require at least 85,000 animals, 25,000 vehicles, 400 field guns, 2,200 machine guns, 800 trench mortars, and 23,000 tons of rations for 30 days' supply. It would require 190 transport ships, averaging 8,000 tons each, perhaps 100 battleships with auxiliary cruisers.

An invading army would necessarily be troops of the highest possible training and efficiency. The consignment to this single enterprise of such a body, with adequate supporting elements of supply, maintenance, and special services, which would involve another 75,000 individuals, to say nothing of the monthly replacements of some 40,000, would expose any attacking nation to serious risks from other potential enemies, and this possibility would give additional reason for reluctance to undertake an operation of the necessary proportions.

* * *

In all history there is no example of this kind of attack being attempted on a comparable scale, since the invasions of Greece by the Persians in the fifth century B. C. were mainly accomplished by land marches. Even so, those invasions resulted in complete failure.

There remains the possibility of an attacker attempting to defeat the Philippines through naval blockade. This slow, laborious, and expensive method will hold less and less effective threat for the islands as agriculture and industry are adjusted to a more nearly self-sustaining basis.

Since the defense plan provides for the gradual accumulation of reserve stocks of those types of munitions that must be obtained from outside sources, and so insures a prolonged wartime effectiveness in the land forces, the principal hope of the blockading fleet would be starvation of the population.

* * *

Assuming success in the effort to make Filipinos self-sustained in food and the ordinary necessities of life, the reduction of the islands by passive blockade would entail a protracted occupation of neighboring waters by the hostile fleet. This would compel constant interference with the great number of international trade routes taking their course through this region. Every type of diplomatic pressure would be applied to bring the blockade to an end. Ensuing friction might easily bring into the conflict on the side of the Philippines powerful armies, who would break the blockade by force.

Manifestly the keystone of the defensive arch necessary to create this relatively strong position in the Philippines is the trained citizen army which will compel every attack to assume the character of a major overseas operation, and will confront the enemy with the certainty of staggering costs in money and men. Failure to provide such defensive force will expose every section of the archipelago to capture even by small organized forces, and will permit any potential invader to seize and dominate the islands at will.

History is replete with instances to prove that areas that are rich in actual and potential resources will always fall prey to predatory force unless the inhabitants thereof are prepared, efficiently prepared, to impose a cost of conquest on the invader that will exceed any hope he may logically entertain of political or economic advantage.

This is the degree of protection envisioned by the Philippine defense plan. Its object is to insure peace—a peace of self-respect and self-reliance—a peace which upholds the Christian virtues and defies the threat of rapacious greed—a peace that will mean continued happiness and freedom for God-worshipping and democratic people. Without the stability of safety the very foundations of modern civilization—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—become impossible.

* * *

It cannot be too often repeated that the Philippine defense plan is founded on the basic concepts of a free people. Its full intent is to enable the Filipino citizenship, organized under a government of its own choosing, to protect itself from violence, regardless of origin. It is especially encouraging to note that as the people become more conversant with the plan itself and with its modest objectives, spontaneous and effective support is invariably given it.

The Filipino citizenry and the government and their servant, the army, are embarked upon a great civic enterprise, of which the purpose is to secure to all the people that protection and that security necessary to their social, economic, and cultural progress.

There can be no doubt that so long as the population is embued with the spirit of patriotism and determination it now so clearly evidences, success is assured.

Plea for a Silent Companion

THE MAN who has made and repaired walking-sticks for every President since Grover Cleveland bemoans the passing of the cane-carrying vogue as a symptom that the country is "no longer civilized," says an Associated Press dispatch.

Frank Jager is a craftsman of the old German school. He was born in Saxony, in the shadow of the Black Forest, and in boyhood apprenticed himself to a walking-stick maker near by.

In 1886 he came to Washington and opened a little cane and umbrella shop in Eleventh Street, just off historic Pennsylvania Avenue. He still is there, and although not quite so active as before, Jager repairs walking-sticks for President Roosevelt, Supreme Court judges, and the few remaining diplomats and officials who "wear" canes.

President Wilson's wife and daughters used to come into his shop and talk for hours, he said, while getting the President's canes and umbrellas repaired. Even as late as President Coolidge's day, a great many men in Washington "carried" canes. Only a few still do it. Vice-President Garner uses two teakwood canes from his walking-stick shop, Jager said, and a few diplomats from Germany and the Scandinavian countries use canes.

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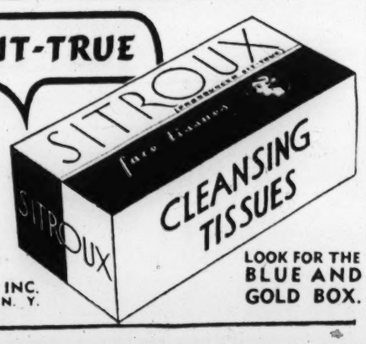

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HER employer laughed aloud. *"Six weeks!* You're joking, Miss Baker. No one could learn shorthand in six weeks. You have been with us about a month and you are by far the most competent secretary I ever had. Surely you don't expect me to believe that you gained your present speed and accuracy in only six weeks! Why—a great many of our stenographers have studied shorthand for ten months or a year or more and still they make a great many errors."

"That isn't their fault, Mr. Chapman. Old-fashioned shorthand requires months of hard study and practice, and even when it is mastered it is difficult to read. But Speedwriting is very easy. I——"

"Speedwriting? What's that?"

For answer the girl handed her employer her notebook.

"Why, this is remarkable, Miss Baker. It's in simple A. B. C.'s!"

"Yes, surely. That's how I learned it so quickly. *Any one* can learn Speedwriting. There are only a few easy rules. There are no hooks or curves; every 'character' you use is a letter you already know—one that your hand needs no special training to make."

"Well, that's the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. I could use that myself at board meetings and a dozen other places. You can write it rapidly, too!"

"One boy I know who studied Speedwriting *in his own home*, took dictation at the rate of 106 words a minute after only 15 hours of study."

"Miss Baker, where can I get some literature on Speedwriting? I really believe I'll take it up myself!"

What Monitor Readers Say About Speedwriting

I have been delighted with the Speedwriting books. They are clear, logical, easy to use, and very practical. I formerly studied an older shorthand system, and as I have gone over the Speedwriting Course, I have been very thankful that educators have had the wisdom to provide this new way, which has so many advantages. The uncertainty of the symbol system has been replaced with the ordinary alphabet, so familiar that it is a joy to study Speedwriting.—Laura Keevil, Philadelphia, Pa.

Four points regarding Speedwriting have impressed me and they make me realize that it is the most practical shorthand. They are:—the facility with which it can be learned; the ease of its transcription; the length of time that it can be retained in one's memory; and the fact that from the beginning one can put it into use because of your method of teaching first the one hundred words of highest frequency. Indeed, I am very glad that I saw your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.—Ruth H. Casler, Los Angeles, California.

I have found the course in Speedwriting all that you claimed it to be. It is like the multiplication table, once learned you never forget it. By using the letters of the alphabet no time is lost in learning new and strange symbols. Dictation that has been taken in Speedwriting can be read back with ease at any time. — Genevieve Whatley, Wichita Falls, Texas.

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